Bombay Gazette,
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

NO. 55,165—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing s., 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	MANTUA	10885		
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6848		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7511		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7999		
29th "	PERSIA	7551		
1st April	MARMORA	10509		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7556		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450 or Rs. 591	Rs. 751 or Rs. 991
To London by Sea	Rs. 535 or Rs. 647	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910	Leave Karachi, 1910
E. Sandon Hall	8500	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Oct. 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	" 12
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	... 1911
B. Locksley Hall	5500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
B. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 9	* May 6
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of ...	...	...	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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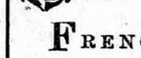
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	17th "	11 a.m.	†P D & O M
Kola	1205	Thurs.	20th Oct.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	21st "	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 20th Oct. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Gwadur, Mahammera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1956 tons, on Monday, 17 October sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about the 22nd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
14th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capcains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	3rd Nov.
SAGANIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	X	19th Jan "
NERA	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,142	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,583	Rebuzat	13th April "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,385	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDÈZE,
Albert Building, Horaby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6917	P. Favissich	23th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Ferdinand	R. Cobol	5016	25th Oct. 1910.

For farther information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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PROPRIETOR

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

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FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the said yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Changchiag	Newchwang
Dairen (Dalny)	New York
Hankow	Osaka
Hongkong	Posin
Honolulu	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Kobe	San Francisco
Lingyang	Shanghai
London	Tiehling
Lyons	Tientsin
Fengtien (Mukden)	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business is transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Shawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

A POPULARIZED WATCH

THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lentille Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

"I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model	... Rs. 15 8	Cash Rs. 14
Silver cased Crystal face model	... " 22-8	" " 20-4
Silver cased Hunting or Half Hunting models	... ... " 27-8	" " 24-12

The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR THE HOT SEASON!

ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & CO.

MILAN-ITALY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Diplomas awarded at Principal Exhibitions of the World.

Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.
This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a tonic.
Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.
Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.
It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.
Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

SOLE AGENTS:

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST FOR WINES AND PROVISIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
ENGINE OILS.	MOTOR OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.	MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,	CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,	CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,	FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,	PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,	CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,	

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

RETREADING
AND
REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

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BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel

AND

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GOLD MEDAL	GOLD MEDAL	GOLD MEDAL
Broach Exhibition.	Nagpur Exhibition.	Jalgaon Exhibition.

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Please See that You Always Get

PEARSE & Co.'S COFFEE AND TEA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, PESTONJI B. MEHTA, propose erecting a CORRUGATED IRON SHED for Cinematograph, at Sandhurst Road on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 150 ft by 100 ft and assessed under Municipal "D" Ward No. 1783, Street No. 85, and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 7397.

Notice is hereby given that any objection to the erection of the said Cinematograph Shed, should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 28th day of October, 1910, that is, within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 15th October, 1910.

POONA TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 17th October, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 12th October, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 824 of 1909.

AUGUSTUS JOSEPH VALLES.....Plaintiff
vs.
JOHN ALBERT VALLES and others....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day, of February, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1910, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension land, Tax land or ground or cart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being near the Portuguese Church Road at Dadar, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, which land or ground or cart is known as "Nanroo," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4319 and 4320 (2) and Street Nos. 679 and 680A, and bearing Collector's Old No. 366, 407, 145, New Nos. 4110, 4184, 3730, Old Survey No. 307 and 356, and New Survey No. 1A 1449, and containing by admeasurement (6066) six thousand sixty-six square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North and West by a public passage, on the East by the property of Manuel Francis Valles, and on the South by the property of David Muzello.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JUDAH and SOLOMON Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants abovenamed, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Commissioner.

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road. Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residents or office. Apply to N. M. Pohnai, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near the Mungaldass House.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership carried on by Messrs. CHARLES FREDERICK STEVENS, BERNARD GEORGE TRIGGS and THOMAS SEDGEWICK GREGSON as Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors under the style of CHARLES F. STEVENS AND CO. has been dissolved by Mutual consent as from the 7th October 1910 so far as regards the said Bernard George Triggs who retires from the firm.

Messrs. C. F. Stevens and T. S. Gregson will continue to carry on the business under the present style of Charles F. Stevens and Co.

CHARLES F. STEVENS AND CO.,
King's Building, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1910.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting at York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and elsewhere in India, under the name of the BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of October, 1910, and the said business will henceforth belong to and be carried on solely and exclusively by the Undersigned K. D. WADIA.

K. D. WADIA.

Dated 12th October, 1910.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited balance-sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1910.

2. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st October to 15th October, 1910, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

AUSTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN FLOORINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Posts, Snowknees, Office Partitions, Doors, Planks, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bins. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI. OF 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 10,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

The whole amount is proposed to be issued and is payable as follows:—
Rs. 15 on Application, Rs. 35 on Allotment, and the balance in
Sums not exceeding Rs. 25 at intervals
of not less than one month.

DIRECTORS:

R. J. RAYMOND, Esq., (Chairman) (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
H. A. H. PAYNE, Esq., (Messrs. Payne & Co).
P. A. HORMARJI, Esq., (Messrs. P. A. Hormarji and Co.)
KHIMJI COOVERJI, Esq., (Messrs. Nursey Khatao).
S. A. NATHAN, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

AGENTS:
Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

BANKERS:
THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co.
Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
No. 2, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the purpose of acquiring the property of the NARANJI MIL which was purchased by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. from the Proprietor, Mr. Naranji Markadas for Rs. 70,000. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. under the terms of an Agreement prepared by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co. and expressed to be made between them of the one part and the Company of the other part agreed to sell the entire property to the Company as a going concern at the actual price which they have paid for the same plus brokerage, out-of-pocket expenses and costs which they have incurred in the purchase of the said property and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, without charging any commission or remuneration for the trouble which they have taken in acquiring the property. The Stock of Coal, Stores, Accessories and Wastes contained in the Mill was also purchased by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., at the valuation made by their own representative.

2. The land on which the Mill Building stands is of gras Freehold tenure and admeasures about 32,570 square yards. The Mill Building is well and strongly built and fireproof. The Machinery is by some of the best makers and comprises 19,844 Mule and 10,080 Ring Spindles. In view of the more economical working of the Mill and taking advantage of the present depressed condition of the textile machinery market Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. are intended for 10,000 Ring Spindles and Preparatory Machinery, for which both space and power already exist. It is also intended at a future date to extend the Mill and put in further 15,000 Spindles making a total of 45,000 Spindles. Included in the purchase are two blocks of Chawls which bring in an income of over Rs. 250 per mensem. The Yarn produced by this Mill has a high reputation in China, local and Calcutta market and commands a ready sale.

3. The Directors have arranged that Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. shall act as the Agents of the Company under the terms and conditions of an Agreement which has been prepared by the Company's said Solicitors and which is expressed to be made between the Company of the one part and the partners constituting the firm of Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Company of the other part, and which Agreement can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company. Under this Agreement they have agreed to undertake the management of the business of the said Company for an Office Allowance of Rs. 1,000 per month rising to Rs. 1,200 and a commission at the rate of 15 per cent. on the net profits of the Company before setting aside any sum as a Reserve or Depreciation Fund with a guaranteed minimum of Rs. 1,000 per month rising to Rs. 2,000 per month in proportion to the number of additional Spindles to be put in to the Mill in addition to the said Office Allowance.

4. The Mill has been worked by Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co. from the 7th day of March last and under the terms of the Agreement the same shall be deemed to have been worked on behalf of the Company.

5. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company are themselves the Promoters of several Spinning and Weaving Mills and are also the Agents of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited.

6. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company have agreed to take up half the Capital of the Company, viz., 5,000 Shares out of 10,000 Shares in part payment of the amount payable to them for the property to be acquired from them by the Company, and the remaining Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—Rs. 15 per Share on Application, Rs. 35 per Share on Allotment, Rs. 25 per Share one month after the date of the Allotment, Rs. 25 per share one month from the date of the first Call.

7. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Agreements hereinabove referred to may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, and every applicant for Shares shall be deemed to have notice of these Documents. The said two Agreements have been authorized by the Directors of the Company.

8. Applications for shares should be made upon the printed Form and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company not later than 3 p. m. on Friday the 28th day of October, 1910, together with the amount payable on Application. Where no Allotment is made, the Deposit is to be returned in full, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the Deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

9. Further particulars and all necessary information, together with the Forms for Application for Shares may be obtained from the Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Dated at Bombay this 14th day of October, 1910.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured** from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TEACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, nightsweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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SKATING RINK

NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only ,, 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING ,, 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

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BAND EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY.

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.

Stocked by—
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J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, Opposite Chira Bazar, on Girgaum Road.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned land and the building standing thereon, by order of Mr. Rustomji Edalji Laher, the Surviving trustee of a deed of Settlement, dated the 30th day of November, 1881, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 15th October 1910, at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 530.34 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 127, Collector's New Nos. 986 and 1031, Old Survey Nos. 98 and 99, New Survey No. 1-8148, together with messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, bearing C Ward Nos. 2141 (1), 2141 (2) and Street Nos. 290 and 290 A and bounded on or towards the east by the Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of Laxmibai, widow of Settiba Sella and partly by the property of Savitribai, widow of Keshav Narayan, and partly by the property of Kaikhsaroo Merwan Irani and partly by the property of Daby Jehangir, on or towards the north by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Daby Jehangir, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Rattanji Rustomji Rana, and a well, one half of which appertains to the property of the said Rattonji Rustomji Rana and the other half of which belongs to the property under description and partly by a sweeper's passage separating the premises under description from the properties of Parshotam Janardhanji and Pandurang Kashinath and which sweeper's passage is used in common by the owners of the said two properties.

For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardeser, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., the Attorneys for the vendor, at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 15th October, 1910.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
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THE
ORIENTAL
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COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
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ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—Nearest to Tram, and Colaba Station, 1st FLOOR of BOMBAY VIEW, open on three sides with Garden. Apply R. S. Mistry, 125, Hornby Road.

WANTED by a young gentleman, ROOM and BOARD, as paying guest in good locality. Apply to Box No. 1565, care of this Paper.

WANTED for the Civil Hospital, Dharwar, two fully trained EUROPEAN NURSES. Apply CIVIL SURGEON, Dharwar.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Garrison, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, ombay.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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THERAPION No. 1
is remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either recent or superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Leclere Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragon (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID ENGLISH BULL DOG, name Boo, fawn colour, no vices, Splendid Pedigree. Apply Chief Officer, S. S. "Buffalo," due on 15th October, 1910.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
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J. C. GEORGES ROUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownagar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Keerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJEE COOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH. (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

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Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Hankow
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HEAD

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THE FOLLOWING TIMBER will be put up to AUCTION by the Undersigned, at Hattikeri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on 21st November, 1910, and following days:—

Matti (Terminalia tomentosa)	43,270	cubic feet.
Nandi (Lagerstroemia microcarpa)...	4,340	,,
Kindal (Terminalia paniculata).....	1,930	,,
Heddi (Adina cordifolia)	870	,,
Honi (Pterocarpus marsupium	880	,,
Jamba (Xylia dolabriformis)	470	,,
Kalamb (Stephegyne parvifolia.....	80	,,
Teak (Tectona grandis)	7,240	,,
Blackwood (Dalbergia latifolia).....	980	,,

For farther particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. A. MILLER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, W. D.

Karwar, 11th October, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 11,617 of 1905.

PAULINBAI, widow of ANTONIO GONSALVES ..... Plaintiff

VERSUS

(1) MATHUBAI, widow of BABOOL BHONDA, 2 MAHADEO BHONDA, 3 JUGIA BHONDA, and 4 ETTIA BHONDA, the last named three defendants being minors by their guardian ad litem MATHUBAI ..... Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 8th day of June, 1910, the sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land situate and lying at Dharavi, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Municipal No. 63, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mahadev Ranvala, on or towards the South by the property belonging to Jamat Khana, on or towards the East by the property of the judgment debtors described secondly and on or towards the West by the property of Rambhat.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land situate and lying at Dharavi, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bearing Municipal No. 64 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Lala Pardeshi, on or towards the South by the property belonging to Jamat Khana, on or towards the East by the public road, and on or towards the West by the property of the judgment debtors described above.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land containing by admeasurement 6179 square yards or thereabouts, situate and lying at Dharavi, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 17 and 39, and New Nos. 15792 and 16817, and Old Survey and New Survey Nos. 4-289, 1-308, 12-318, 10-315, 9-466 and 5-292, and bounded as follows, viz. on or towards the North by the property of Dholia Koli, on or towards the South and East by the property of Mr. Tata and on or towards the West by the property of Gandaji Koli.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 8th day of November, 1910, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 8th day of October, 1910.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

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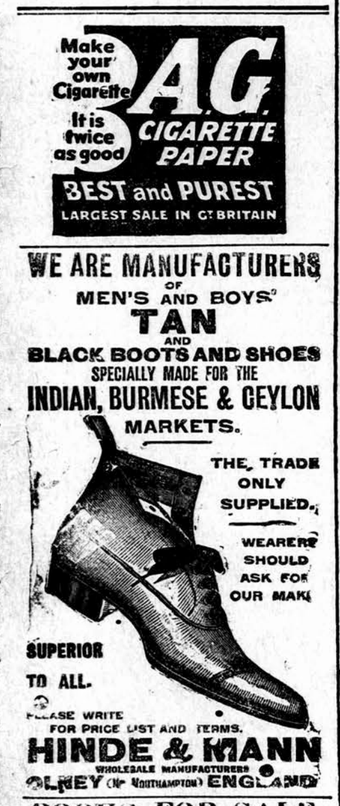

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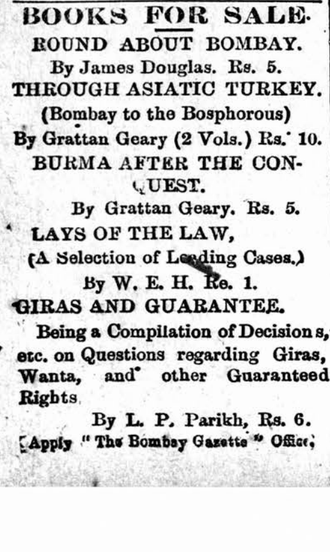

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R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
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R I M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comde Mill .....R I M
R I M S Minto ..... Lt Comdr G H S La uche...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 14.

Banca 3794	Collyer.....	P & O S N & Co
Barque Brilliant ...3609	Morrison ...	Standard Oil & Co
Caithness 2222	Proctor ..	W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay 1653	Leslie...	James.....Finlay & Co
Cape Breton 2501	Warden...	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis 2329	Robinson ...	Andrew Yuel & Co
City of Calcutta...4795	has .....e...	Killick Nixon & Co
Delta.....4780	Snow...8 10...	P & O S N & Co
Folmina 2546	Eyson.....	T Morrison & Co
Hillfern 2776	Williams...	W & A Graham & Co
Hydra 831	Kirseborn...	F F Campbell & Co
Harpenden.....2302	Cromack...	W & A Graham & Co
Hatamet 2534	Pilera.....	W & A Graham & Co
Itinda..... 3398	Gross.....	M M & Co
Madura.....1273	Bamber	M M & Co
	30 9...	W & A Graham & Co
Nowshera 1961	Rose	M M & Co
Najmi 2522	Hallet	S & A M Jeewanji
Norfolk 2506	Buckley...	Greaves Cotton & Co
Nurani 2810	Cubbin.....	T Morrison & Co
Saifi..... 503	Willoughley...	S & H S N & Co
Visigoth.....2613	Rule	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Capri.....2117	Moresco	Honkong...		16 10	S N Marittimmi
F Chybasa.....3991	Wadge	Antwerp		18-10	M M & Co
G Rahmani 1873	Coates....	Jeddah...		20 10...	B & P S N Co
K Bassano.....2762	Boxhall ...	Hull ... via Karachi...		18-10...	James Finlay & Co
M Khairou 2410	Hannah.....	Repairing ...			B & P S N & Co
N Traveller.....1930	Pug....	Liverpool...		29 10...	Killick Nixon & Co
P Ehrenfels 2780	Sooken...	Hamburg via Karachi...		20-10...	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Cameron.....2285	Jones ...	Calcutta...		16 10 ..	James Finlay & Co
2 Circassia 4326	Osborne.....	Liverpool ...		15-10	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino.....2682	Manchini	Genoa...		15-10	N S Marittimmi
4 Scindia.....3253	...Kelso ...	Liverpool...		25-10...	W & A Graham & Co
13 Egypt 4198	Summers...	London		22-10...	P & O S N Co
15 Shah Jehan 2566	Born.....	Jeddah		19 10...	B & H S N & Co
16 Dumra ...762	Manley...	Busreh...		16 10...	M M & Co

H W P D

Satavati..... 413	Ebrahim.....	Mangalore...		14 10...	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Netravati.....699	Fakara...	N F...	N F...		Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani 552	Hossein	Bunger ...		15-10...	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati.....524	Samsoodin	Karachi...		15-10	Bo S N Co Ld

30 ton Crane.

C&R City of Glasgow...4179 Grewhorn..... Karachi... 18 10...K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Itinda	Gross	Karachi, Oct 11
Hatamet	Pilers	Calcutta, Oct 3
City of Calcutta...	Bae	Glasgow, Sept 17
Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Oct 10

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Homayun	Moloney	Jeddah
Budric	Jones	do

The following vessels obtain their portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Circassia, Osborne, Liverpool.
do Dumra, Manley, Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Scindia for Liverpool etc.
do Traveller for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Olympia," Homeward bound, passed Suez on the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—52 cwts gum, G Sojpal.
City of Glasgow s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—142 cwts condiments, M Poonjisji and Sons; 300 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 12 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s—15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts mowrasseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts poppyseed and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,982 cwts poppyseed, and 201 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri; 9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Circassia s—200 bales cotton and 1,300 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co: 200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—2,000 cwts jowari, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chybassa s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts myrabolams, P Ramgopal; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, N Lalcobhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2,420 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—40 cwts kishmis, R Jeewandas and Co; 6 1-4 cwts sharkfins, R Dhuoji and Co; 1-2 cwt betelnuts, 3-4 cwt almond and 3 1-2 cwts ghee, H M Jonna; 31 1-2 cwts kishmis, E Moledina; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 65 cwts dry fruits, D Pasco and Co: 52 1-2 cwt. senna leaves, T Canji.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S legal advisers say there is no doubt that under the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States may not only construct the Panama canal, but control and fortify it, and that the terms of that treaty are not being unduly stretched by the proposal to establish special forts at either end with guns capable of sweeping twenty miles of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The most insistent champions of this view include Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, who declare that the United States has [illegible] reached the culmination of the greatest [illegible]ering triumph of modern times simply when the idea of leaving unfortified what the military experts of the world regard as the scene of the next war in the American hemisphere.

DIVINE SERVICE.

21st Sunday after Trinity, 16th October.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion. Choral, Tours in F. Hymns 261, 243, 321, and 270; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Canticles—Woodward in A, Hymns 254, 298 and 27. Collections for Church Missionary Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. Choral Evensong on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church Byculla—Clergy; Rev. W. J. Kenelly, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tuesday (S. Luke Evangelist) 8 a.m. Holy Communion.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W F. M. Hamerton. 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 11 a.m, Parade Service, (Band of 1st Gloucester Regt.); 5-30 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tuesday and Thursday (S Luke). 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist. Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Thursday 5 30 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. H. Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon Collection for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy: Revs. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m., Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev. P. R. Brinton 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. P. Eykyn.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter). —Clergy: Rev Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Lodhe, 6-30 a. m. (English); 7-30 a. m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m. (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of East to St. Paul)—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy. Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Langmore and Chard. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong and Sermon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6 30 a.m., 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 6-30 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service. 6 30 and 7 a.m., Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pere. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass: 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasso, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henrieues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Da but (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalms 34, 250, 193, and 363.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 11 a.m. United Service (St. Andrew's Church); 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (Rev. Alex S. Crichton). Hymns—133, 379, 405. Psalm 103.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8-30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p. m. Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m. Sunday School: 9-30 a. m., Morning Service: 6-30 p. m. Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Parade Service, Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher Rev. J. D. Coutts; 5 p.m Sunday School; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m. Preacher: Rev. J. D. Coutts: 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. O Jenkins; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. Frederick Wood. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 11 a.m., Preacher Rev. F. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. F. Wood.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher; Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell.

INDIAN OFFICER DROWNED.

Lieutenant Bogle, of the Indian Army, and his sister, Miss Bogle, the son and daughter of Lieut. Col. Bogle, R. E., and Mrs. Bogle, of Weymouth were drowned off Weymouth on Sept. 26 In a squall in Weymouth Bay the boat in which they were sailing capsized Lieut. Bogie made a gallant attempt to save his sister, but failed, and both were drowned. The body of Miss Bogle was recovered on the 27th. Divers were at work during the morning for some time before the body was found. The body of Lieut. Bogle has not been recovered. It appears that Lieut. and Miss Bogle went out mackerel fishing in a small thirteen-foot sailing boat. Just after the Great Western Channel Islands steamer had passed the boat it was missed. The owner, who was on the beach, put off to the spot. A boatman named Cooke, who was fishing near, witnessed the accident, and at once went to the rescue of Lieut. and Miss Bogle, who were struggling in a choppy sea. When Cooke got close he saw Lieut. Bogle beating the water in an exhausted condition, and he sank practically under the bows of the boat that had gone to his aid. There were a couple of oars floating near, but Lieut. Bogle made no effort to reach them, being apparently too much spent. Nothing was seen of the boat or of Miss Bogle. Much sympathy is felt for Col. and Mrs. Bogle, the parents. The latter is residing at Weymouth. At the inquest on Sept. 28 the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DWARKADAS—October 14, at 1-30 a.m., at his residence at Jamboliwady, Kalbadevi Road, Dwarkadas, eldest son of Mr. Jugmohundas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, aged 18, of typhoid fever. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing parents and by a large circle of friends and relations. Oothamna ceremony will take place at his residence on Monday the 17th instant at 4 p.m. (B. T.)

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FALK—Sept 23, at Dunedin, Chichester Road, Croydon, the wife of Capt H Falk, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

KING—Sept 20, at Lancelyn, Manor Gardens, Merton Park, Mrs Berkeley F King, of a son.

McGILL—Sept 20, at the Cottage, Seafield Road, Dundee, the wife of Capt H R McGill, 90th Punjabis, of a son.

SOUTHESK—Sept 26, at Kinnaird Castle, the Countess of Southesk, of a son.

BYRON—Sept 22, at Fairlawn, Old Charlton, Kent, the wife of Major J Byron, Royal Field Art, of a daughter.

ELDERTON—Sept 20, at Thicket Lodge, Anerley the wife of Commander F H Elderton, D S O, of a daughter.

INCHIQUIN—Sept 22, at Dromoland Castle, co, Clare, the Lady Inchiquin, of a daughter.

LEE WARNER—Sept 25, at 6 Marloes Road, the wife of Philip H Lee Warner, of a daughter.

TIVERTON—Sept 20, at The Cottage, Chorley Wood, Lady Tiverton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANLEY—MAITLAND—Sept 20, at All Saints, East Horndon, Essex, Major Frederick Gore Anley, the Essex Regt, son of the late Col F A Anley, R A, to Ethel Marion, daughter of the late Arthur Maitland, M A, J P.

NEVILLE—BLEWITT—Sept 20, at St Jude's Church, South Kensington, Capt Lionel John L Neville, R E, son of J S Neville, of the Inner Temple, late a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, to Agnes Lillian Fife, daughter of the late Major-Gen Blewitt.

SHEPHERD—DRAKE—Sept. 24, at St Saviour's Church, Maida Vale, George Hutchinson Shepherd, son of the late Major John Shepherd, 2nd European Light Inf, Madras Army, to Camilla Leonie Dolores Drake, daughter of the late J Lowther-Metherall and widow of Reginald Drake.

DEATHS.

BRIGHT—Sept 23, at West Lodge, Folkestone, William Lestham Bright, son of the late Right Hon John Bright, M P, aged 69.

DITMAS—Sept 19, in London, Ella Marian, daughter of the late Lieut-Col Thomas Ditmas, R A, of York.

HARFIELD—Sept 24, at Sunbury Court, Middlesex, Lieut-Col William Horatio Harfield, J P, D L.

KERR—Sept 21, at 20 Hartfield Square, Eastbourne, Harriett, widow of Col Robert Dundas Kerr, R E, aged 78.

OKE—Sept 19, at 1 Merchiston, Crescent, Edinburgh, Charlotte, widow of Major-Gen J W Orr, Indian Army, and daughter of the late Lieut-Col Cubitt, R A.

SHUTE—Sept 21, at Summerleigh, Bournemouth Capt William Gordon Shute, late 28th Regt, aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACMULLEN—October 7, at Quetta, the wife of Captain O N Macmullen, 15th Sikhs, a daughter.

THOMPSON—October 10, at Simla, the wife of J P Thompson, I C S, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 4 p.m.
Poona Races, Extra Meeting.
Skating Rink, Morning, Evening and Night Sessions.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16.

21st Sunday after Trinity.
Skating Rink, Morning, Evening and Night Sessions.

Maxim: "Never rob your character to enrich your pocket."—The Typist.

BENE ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society will be held at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), to-morrow Sunday, at Khadak in the hall of Mr. Abraham Daniel. Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Laud, Solicitor, has kindly consented to preside.

A DESERTED CHILD.—Egidius Ferreira residing in DeMonte Street, Bandra, was walking along Fergusson Road at 8 p.m. on Dussera day when he heard an infant crying in the drain by the side of the road. On looking in he noticed a female child lying exposed. The infant was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where it is being cared for.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

March	Bavarda ..... Starke
Overture ...	Far Diavolo ..... Auber
Valse	Convent Girls ..... Phelps
Selection ...	The Dollar Princess ... Fall
Patrol	Coors..... Lotter
Sketch	By the Swanee River... Myddleton
Intermezzo.	Cavalleria Rusticana ... Barker

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the Band will render the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, B.M., this evening:—

March	The Red Dragoons ..... Adams
Overture.....	Fest ..... Lortzing
Gavotte	A, Weymouth Chimes..... Howgill
Barn Dance...	B, Happy Darkies ... . Godfrey
Selection ...	Miss Hook of Holland ... Rubens
Valse	Gipsy Life ..... Raymond
Selection ...	I Lombardi ..... Verdi
Scenes.....	Alsaciennes ..... Massenet
Romance ...	Poppies ..... Moret

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. L. F. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

Spanish March..	A Bunch of Roses..... R Ohapi
Overture.....	Romantique ..... K Bela
Selection.....	Miss Hook of Holland ... Rubens
Valse	Andalosische Liebestraume, Frie Jemann
Serenade.....	In this Hour of Softened Splendour ..... Pinsuti
Grand Fantasia.	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe..... Kubner
Galop	Ic's ..... Faust

INDIAN WRESTLERS.

Gama Coming to Bombay.

Gama and the rest of the team of Indian wrestlers which went to England, under the management of Mr. B. B. Benjamin, will arrive in Bombay on Tuesday next. Apart altogether from Gama's defeat of Zbysco and winning of the Ward's championship, they have had an extremely successful tour. Gama's championship belt will be exhibited in Bombay.

Mr. Benjamin is also bringing Cinematograph films of the match with Zbysco, which are said to be very fine.

SOME RECENT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AWARDS.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. have obtained what is believed to be a record number of distinctions in an exhibition of international character. The products of this firm have been awarded eight grand prizes, three diplomas of honour and one gold medal at the Brussels International Exhibition. Fivegrand prizes and one gold medal have also been awarded to the firm at the Japan-British Exhibition, London, 1910.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM ON DEPOSIT.

Decree for the Plaintiff.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the suit in which the plaintiff Bai Motibai sued the defendant Hansbai to recover a sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest by way of damages alleging that she had deposited this sum with the defendant for safe custody, the defendant having promised to return the moneys on demand. The Plaintiff's case was that her husband was a partner of Shamji Jivaraj, the defendant's husband, who carried on severaly business is in various names in Bombay during his life time. She alleged that at the time of her husband's death the partnership accounts had not been made up and that roughly five or six thousand rupees were due by Shamji to her husband in respect of this partnership. Defendant denied the material allegations of the plaintiff; she said that her husband was never a partner with plaintiff's husband and that plaintiff never deposited any moneys with her and that the claim in the suit was false. The only question in the suit, said his Lordship, was whether the plaintiff had deposited the amount with the defendant and the determination of that question rested entirely on the appreciation of the oral evdence recorded in the case. Respectable witnesses who knew the parties such as Girdharilal Maneckchand, the cashier of the Banking firm of Galabrai Kedarmal, Dr. Fernandez, and others had deposed that the plaintiff's and defendant's husbands had joint business transactions. The strongest piece of evidence in support and corroboration of plaintiff's story of the deposition of the amount and the story of her husband being the partner of the defendant's husband came in the evidence of Dr. Fernandez. His Lordship said he was an extremely cautious and careful witness who was scrupulously conscientious in confining his evidence strictly to what he actually and really remembered. Taking the circumstances of the case as a whole, His Lordship said that the question in the suit was one purely of fact on the appreciation mostly of the oral evidence, and that evidence had convinced him that the plaintiff's story was a truthful one. He therefore gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,500 with interest and costs.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the rule for revision obtained by Peer Mahomed Jamal, who was convicted of wrongful confinement to extort money by the First Class Sub-divisional Magistrate of Surat and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai, appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused was charged with wrongfully confining three men whom he had arrested as a police officer for alleged illicit importation of toddy.

On the evidence before him, the Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him as above stated. Against that order, the accused appealed to the Sessions Court of Surat, but his appeal was dismissed by the Sessions Judge.

On a consideration of the whole case, their Lordships discharged the rule and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

DAUGHTER SUES THE FATHER.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard an application for the 'de bene esse' examination of the first defendant in the suit brought by Dhanbai Cooverji Daruwalla against her father Byramji Curseiji Daruwalla and others.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Nadirshaw and Darashaw, appeared in support of the application, on behalf of the first defendant; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Serval, showed cause.

Mr. Bahadurji said that his client would have to go to London in connection with his business and hence the application.

Mr. Jinnah suggested that His Lordship should order the case to be put on the board for the first day after the vacation.

His Lordship said that there were 469 suits in arrears, and therefore it was not possible for him to do so.

Mr. Jinnah said that in this suit it was particularly necessary to have the witness examined before the Court as very grave charges were made against the defendant.

His Lordship said that he was an extremely cautious and careful witness who was scrupulously conscientious in confining his evidence strictly to what he actually and really remembered. Taking the circumstances of the case as a whole, His Lordship said that the question in the suit was one purely of fact on the appreciation mostly of the oral evidence, and that evidence had convinced him that the plaintiff's story was a truthful one. He therefore gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,500 with interest and costs.

THE ROGAY ESTATE.

Consent Decree Obtained.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, a consent decree in the suit brought by Nakhoda Mahomed Syed Rogay against Aisabibi and another in respect of the estate of the late Naknoda Mahomed Ali Rogay was mentioned.

Mr. H. S. Captain, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe was for the defendants.

This settlement was arrived at between by the parties by the intervention of Mahomed Cassam Curtay, Mahomed Shariff Sheikh Bhigan and Mahomed Ibrahim Dharu. By this settlement the plaintiff was to have the four properties at Naknoda Moholla including the Naknoda house free from all incumbrances and Rs. 3 lacs in cash in full satisfaction of all his share in the estate of the deceased and his costs of this suit. The defendants were to take the remainder of the estate as their share in the same. The possession of the properties and cash to be given within six months from the date of the consent decree. If no such payment is made, plaintiff to be at liberty to execute his decree.

THE VYSSANTOL PROCESSION.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal from a decision of the District Judge of Belgaum, confirming the order of the District Magistrate allowing the Lingayets of the district to hold the Vyssantol Procession in their local limits.

The facts of this appeal have already been reported.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel, their Lordships discharged the rule obtained by the Brahmins against the order of the Magistrate.

A WEAVER IN TROUBLE.

MR. PHIROZE H. DASTUR, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of a case in which Dhondu Jaya Ghade, a weaver in the Jivraj Baloo Mills, was charged with mischief, at the instance of Mr. Henry Guthrie, the weaving master of the same Mill.

Mr. Gulamali Mulji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Pereira, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that the accused was a permanent weaver of a certain number of looms in the Mill. For some days previous to the 19th ultimo, he was absent from work. On that day he returned to the Mill and wanted to resume work. He was then told by the jobber that he would have to pay the person who had been his substitute for the days he was absent. The accused would not agree to that and cut the yarn on the beam of a loom, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 50.

The defence was that the case was false and was brought at the instance of one of the weavers who brother was engaged as the substitute and whose wages the accused refused to pay.

On the evidence His

LEMCO and Milk is splendid for Children.
Lemco and Milk has made many backward delicate children strong. The rich Beef goodness of Lemco in Milk is wonderfully nourishing, the weakest digest it easily when unable to take milk alone. Use ½ to ¼ teaspoonful to ½ a pint of warm milk. No preservatives, no flavouring in Lemco, only pure highly concentrated beef.
A Lady writes:—"Without doubt Lemco has "contributed to make my little son strong."
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Lemco
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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The gradual retreat of the South-West monsoon is proceeding in the usual manner. The rainfall been nearly general on the North Madras Coast, and fairly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal Proper, Orissa and Mysore, while there been a few falls in Upper Burma, the south-east of the Central Provinces and South-East Madras, Silchar and Barisal. The principal falls are:—Calcutta have two inches; Narayanganj and Calingapatam, one and a half and Jagdalpur and Gopalpur, one.

Forecast.—Some diminution of rainfall in the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in the north, in excess in the south-east Punjab and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is slightly damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Cutch, Kathiawar and south Gujarat, and clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day is low at Veraval and light at Rajkot and Ahmedabad at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south-east and almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Day temperature is normal except for a defect at Raipur during day.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased in the north, but skies continue moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0·65" of rain. Skies still remain partially clouded in the south Konkan, the South Central Provinces, north Coromandel Coast, Mysore and Malabar, and also in Ceylon.

Light local showers are likely in the south of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 14th October was 29·910 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 15th October.

166. Parades—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 15th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 1 inch aiming rifle practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

172. The 104th Wellesleys Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday 16th instant.

Train leaves Colaba at 7 a.m. Church Gate 7-5 a.m. Grant Road 7-16 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE.
Cricket.

The following match has been arranged:—
B V A vs Bombay City Police on Police Ground, Oval on Sunday, 16th October, at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.
Bombay, 15th October.

802—Detail for the week ending 22nd instant.

Monday the 17th instant—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Tuesday the 18th instant—Lecture for N C Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Subject—Obstacles, Knotting and Lashing, Military Engineering Part I, Field Defence 1905, Pages 69-80.

II. "C" Coy Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the back of Army and Navy Stores.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

III. Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

IV. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Wednesday the 19th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade at 7-30 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. "D" Coy Parade at 5-30 p.m behind the Telegraph Quarters.

III. "F" Company Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, Cape.

Thursday the 20th instant—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 21st instant—"A" Company Parade at 5-45 p.m. at the Town Customs House.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

II. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

III. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

893.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

894. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing and practice for Viceroy's and I V R A Competitors from 20th to 29th instant inclusive.

The Viceroy's competition will be fired on Sunday and Monday the 30th and 31st instant.

Sunday 16th instant.—The Range is available for I V R A and Viceroy's Competitors. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

895. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January 1911.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 15th October.

1. Orderly N C Officers for the week commencing from Monday the 17th instant.
Corpl A H Byrt next for duty Corpl F C Annesley.

2. Tuesday the 18th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m punctually.

Dress—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Members not in possession of their Khaki Uniform are requested to turn up in Mufti, also members in possession of remounts are requested to attend this parade.

3. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School at 7-15 a.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Sept. 24.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—A B Lockhart, W T Jones, C F Maude Nov 15 E Osmond, H C Legge, O U Courtney, H V Lyon Nov 30 P Strickland, F R M Johnsan Dec 15.

Royal Naval Reserve—Probationary Sub-Lieut D H H Whitburn is confirmed as sub-lieutenant Oct 1.

Sept 26.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of Oct 18 1909, Lieut J H Bainbridge has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Sept 24 Boatswain R Lyons has been promoted to the rank of chief boatswain in his Majesty's fleet Sept 25.

Sept 27.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—Lieut E L B Lockyer, R N, has been appointed a commander instructor in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

War Office, Sept 27.

Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Col F D V Wing, C B from Staff officer for Royal Horse and Field Art to be an assistant adjutant-general at the War Office, vice Col H F Mercer, C B appointed inspector of artillery, Southern Army, India Sept 22.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt G V S Bowlby to be adjutant Sept 25.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Second Lieut D Pope, from the Welsh Regt to be second lieutenant Sept 28.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—Second Lieut A T Peyton to be lieutenant Sept 16.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The name of Second Lieut W B Mackie is as now described, and not as stated in the 'Gazette' of Aug 12.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains—C R K Bacon, R F S Creek: Supernumerary Lieut H F Lewis is restored to be Establishment Aug 2.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Lieut H W Green is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 14.

The Suffolk Regt—Second Lieut C W Meissner to be lieutenant Sept 2.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Serg-Major J Anderson to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant Sept 28.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Capt L H M P Cockerell is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry July 31.

The Manchester Regt—Lieut A E O'Meara is seconded f/e service under the Colonial Office Sept 14.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Lieut J Carnegy to be captain July 23.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Sergt-Major P Devanney to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant Sept 28.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt R H Holmes to be major Sept 25.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

The name of Second Lieut A S C Rogers is as now described, and not as stated in the 'Gazette' of Aug. 12.

Memoranda.

Brevet Col F D V Wing, C B from Royal Art, to be colonel (Sept 22); Lieut S J G Beaumont, Indian Army, is granted the local rank of captain while employed with the Malay States Guides (July 19).

Special Reserve of Officers.
Infantry Battalions.

3rd Essex Regt.—Second Lieut (on probation) H M Maitland resigns his commission (Sept 28).

4th Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R N K Colville, C G Sueyd-Kynnersley, R P Bates, B V Sim (Aug 15).

3rd Batt Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt (Lieut, retired pay) E R Morrogh relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health (Sept 28.)

Admiralty, September 26.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Hesbert Bromley Price has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 23rd September. In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1908—Engineer Lieutenant Roger Baron has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 23rd September.

Admiralty September 28.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Henry Francis Donhoff Jelf has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 27th September.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Harry Armine Halcott Ash to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th September.

Admiralty, September 29.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant James Attfield has this day been placed on the Retired List. Sub-Lieutenant George Sarsfield has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 30th March. Acting Sub-Lieutenant John Hermann Brougham has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 15th December 1909.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned retired Officer is removed from the Reserve of Officers, Royal Marines on account of age:—Major Michael Alfred Colin Huggins, Royal Marine Light Infantry Dated 29th September.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—September 30.
ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J R Blackwood, B Cov	Capt J P Cameron, I M S
Mr B Heaton, B	Capt A R Withers
Ven F J Clerke, B	Capt C E Bateman-Champain, 5 G R
Miss J A McReddie, B	Capt A W E Young, I M S
Mr J L Rieu, Bo Cov	Lieut E S Rothwell, R A
Mr J T Scotson, Bo Cov	second Lieut J C M Stewart, 79 C Inf
Mr N C Macleod, Bo	Commander E Stocken, R I M
Col F N Taylor, I A	
Major H S Shaw, 1-6 G R	
Major H C Holman, 16 Cav	
Capt W E Horne, 27 Punj	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J Penny, I M S, B 6 mo M C	Mr P N A Lucas, M, 1 mo M C
Mr W A K Christie, B, 3 mo M C	Major F G C Ross, 2 G R, to March 15, 1911
Mr F S McNamara, B, 17 days	Capt F C Bannatyne, 109 Inf, 5 weeks on M C
Mr W D Woollam, B 4 mo M C	Capt H H Sproule, 4 Cav, 4 1/2 mo
Mr W F Perree, B, 2 mo	Capt G W Keene, 28 Punj, 4 mo M C
Mr W H Mills, B, 5 mo 24 days	Lieut R H Wilson, 82 Punj, 14 days
Mr R H L Lushington, M, 10 days	Lieut J S Graham, 121 Pns, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major H A Cameron, R E, B	Mr E L Sale, Bo Cov
Sir J P Hewett, K C S I, C I E, B Cov	Major M E Nuttall, 105 M L I
Mr S R Daniels, B Cov	Capt J J Pritchard
Mr G H Curtis, B	Capt C Hebert, R F A
Mr J E Scott, B	Capt E C Alexander, D S O
Mr C B Mellor, B	Capt E Colson, 41 Dogras
Major T Jackson, I M S, Bo	Lieut G C Macleay, 140 Rifles

Sir Gerard Lowther, British Ambassador at Constantinople, has written to the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to say that the thousands of Constantinople dogs which were dying of thirst and starvation on the island of Oxia, are now being mercifully destroyed by poison and are rapidly disappearing. An observer who passed close to the island a few days since could not see a single dog on it.

THE PROTECTIVE INSTINCT IN MEN AND IN ARMIES.

A criticism in a contemporary on the retention of the red trousers by the French infantry has led me into an interesting train of Darwinian speculation, somewhat tinctured with the psychology of Le Bon and theosophical Conceptions of "group souls."

Briefly, the critic objected to the red legs because they rendered the wearer conspicuous; hence he reasoned, he was more liable to be killed; evidently also he considers that for a soldier it is an evil to be killed. But this last reflection is merely by the way. Now this very obvious fact has, of course, not escaped the penetration of the many acute intelligences which ever since 1870, and, indeed, even earlier, have been at work within the French army, endeavouring to make it a more perfect instrument for destroying their enemies. Yet the red legs still remain, and it may be of interest to follow out the reason for their retention. The general assumption is that the colour was somehow bound up with the glories of former days, and was retained to strengthen "esprit de corps," but this is very far from being the case, as the red trousers were only adopted for economical reasons somewhere about 1845. They were in no way connected with the Napoleonic Grand Army. Actually, there has always been a strong party against them within the French line, and when the whole subject of the visibility of uniforms came up at the time of the Boer war a very determined efforts was made to get rid of them. An extended series of experiments were made by an Infantry Committee, who reported unanimously against them on the same ground as our critic, and in due course this was passed on to the Artillery Committee for their comments. The President remarked that though no doubt the change might render them less conspicuous from the front, it would also make it almost impossible for their own gunners to see them from the rear, which meant that instead of being able to count on artillery support in the attack up to the last moment of the assault with the bayonet, the guns would have to cease fire whilst the infantry were yet some hundreds of yards short of the enemy, and that they must fight their way forward as best they could taking hours, and perhaps thousands of lives, to carry a position which, with their red legs visible might have been rushed with trifling loss, in as many minutes, after an adequate artillery pounding.

This opinion killed the proposed reform; but it sets one thinking nevertheless, for every other country has followed our example and more or less gone in for invisibility. Our own case we can allow to pass (as an Army we have never understood artillery practice, and probably never shall), but the case of the Germans is different. Their whole attitude of mind in the commissioned ranks has always been in favour of an almost reckless offensive, yet they have deliberately thrown away the one factor which can alone justify the spirit of their training. Individually not a single officer in the higher commands would hesitate to subscribe to the French conclusion yet collectively they have fallen victims to a "crowd delusion" based on the very meanest of all our instincts—to quote Schopenhauer—"that streak of cowardice which, if we are honest with ourselves, we must admit to lie at the bottom of all our hearts." This instinct he and all his followers—i.e., the whole of the Prussian officers—have been striving for a whole century to extirpate from their ranks.

Could there be a more glaring contradiction? The whole ethical justification of the soldier's calling lies in his readiness to lay down his life for his friend and Germany owes her position to the willingness of her sons to act up to this precept in practice. Yet, because, many thousand miles away, under conditions unlike any they themselves have ever experienced, a number of shrieking journalists are rediscovering the very old fact that self-preservation is the first law of nature, forthwith that basest element in all our hearts takes up the cry, a "crowd thought wave" is formed all Europe is imbued with it, and rushes violently down a steep place, like the Gadarene swine, to their ultimate greater destruction. Only the French are steadied by the suggestion of a greater danger lurking at the foot of the abyss, and this only through the chance existence of the red breecher, which everybody had nearly condemned. I have always stood out against invisible uniforms, for to win a battle is cheaper than to lose one, and battles are won by the combined action of units, not by prowess of individuals. But how is the commander to ensure combination if he cannot see what his units are doing? Here and there a conspicuous uniform may cause the death of a few individuals who might otherwise have escaped, though it is curious how very seldom in history "the man on the white horse" has been hit. But for every man who falls in a victorious attack, a dozen will go down in a disorganized flight, and after all it is only the sum of the losses that count in the final stocktaking of nations.—Col. F. N. Maude, C. B., in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanghai Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th October 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	13	5	...	5	12
Teheran ...	14	12	35 p.m.	2	25
Suez	14	2	...	...	53

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Bhamo route to China continues interrupted between Yunnanfu and Lockow (10-10-10.)

Telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Portugal (10-10-10).

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

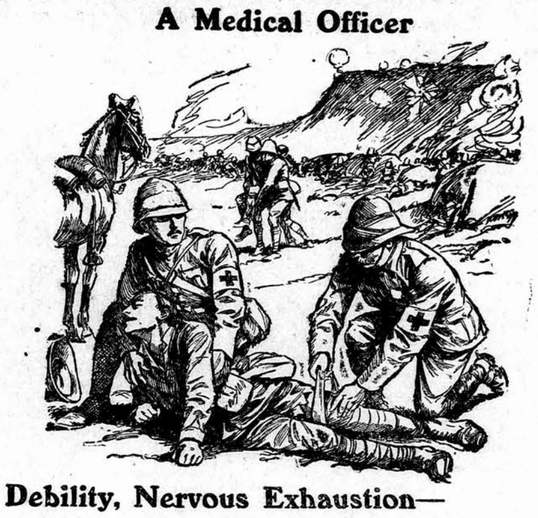
Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down-pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.	

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S FOOD

is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do *to the extent of their powers.* In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to give this work with extreme nicety.

The "British Medical Journal" says—"Benger's Food has, *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

D23

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22 Craven St. LONDON, W.C.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH
Clayton Machines
(SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAS.)
As used in principal Indian and Eastern Ports, Crown Colonies, Europe, South America, Mexico, Etc., Etc.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

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PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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'VANA' TONIC WINE
(TRADE MARK)

An ideal vitaliser for body and brain. A powerful restorative for weak nerves, depressed spirits and lack of energy. Makes mental and physical exertion a pleasure and pleasure doubly enjoyable.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females, weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity in one bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness of the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; without as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervousness, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

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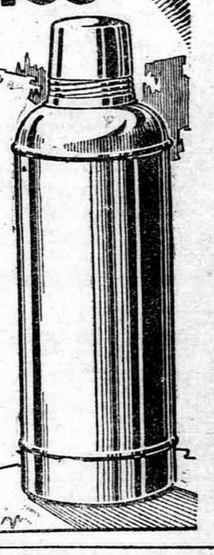

A Cooling Draught!

is available any time—anywhere—if you possess a Thermos Flask. Cold liquids poured into the 'Thermos' *keep* cold—icy cold—on even the most scorching day.

Think how useful when travelling—how invaluable in the sickroom! Hot liquids may also be kept steaming hot for twenty-four hours.

Strongly and beautifully made—lasts a lifetime—no expense beyond initial outlay—useful every day

Of Silversmiths, Jewellers, Chemists, Stores, &c.

Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers are being prosecuted

Ask to see the Thermos 'Oval' Flasks, and the 'Thermotot' (for food).

WHOLESALE ONLY A. E. GUTMANN & CO 4, LONG LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

PANCHGANI NOTES.

A PANCHGANI correspondent writes :—After the heavy rains we had all throughout the monsoon Jupiter Pluvius has given us a respite for a fortnight. The weather is now so bright and cheerye; we feel we have bidden adieu to the monsoon. The abnormally heavy rains this year did so weary us. Such gloomy days, so much slush and mud, and the forced confinement within doors for over three months ? The weather is now ideally beautiful. The slight October heat has dispelled all the chill about us, and with alacrity we respond to the invitation of dame Nature to see her in her exuberant loveliness, over verdant hills and dales, through corn-laden fields and among sparkling and full-flowing streams and rivulets. The fair weather was early taken advantage of by the Boys' High School in arranging a Cricket Match between the European residents and visitors of the station with the Teachers of the School and the Boys, which interesting match ended after an exciting finish in a win for the Boys.

The October heat is driving the residents of the plains to the hills. We are having a continued influx of visitors. Their advent has been the signal for the re-opening of the Gymkhana, which had been given a spell of rest. The Parsi have opened of late a nice little Gymkhana in a corner at Chesson Road on the grounds of the Bahadurji Boarding School so graciously lent to them by its kind proprietors. Of late a considerable number of the community visit the station every season, and the Parsi instinct of sociability would have suffered a rude shock, but for some such resort of exchanging sociabilities as a Gymkhana. This, though it is, it brings solace to many a fagged-brain and may perhaps develop a while the incidental advantage, as His Excellency Sir George Clarke suggested on the occasion of the opening of the Mahableshwar Parsi Gymkhana, of bringing about some pretty match-making. The Bahadurji School is an interesting resort for the Parsi visitors. The cheery and healthy faces of the boys, as they march in file on their way to their play-ground, are an interesting sight for the visitors. The School has about forty-five scholars on its rolls. It is an ably conducted, self-supporting institution. It is recognized by the University and sends up boys for the Matriculation Examination. It deserves ampler recognition on the part of the Parsi Community.

THE PROPOSED INDIA MUSEUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your unqualified disapproval of my design for the above mentioned building emboldens me to solicit you to support the scheme apart from the architecture. I lent my aid under the impression, that the Museum was to be a National gift from England to India, built by money raised in England exclusively, and presented to India as a Memorial of the first King of England personally acquainted with the country and its people; and if every one who, like myself, has benefited by England's connection with India, would swell the subscription list, with a ten pound note, £700,000 could easily be raised. The Museum would stand side by side with the two great governing bodies—Parliament and the London County Council, where, apart from its identification as the centre of everything Indian in England, it would serve as a perpetual reminder of our duties and obligations to the millions governed beyond the seas. So costly and much needed a gift from England to India at the present moment, would do much to cement the two countries together in the bonds of good fellowship, and at the same time be of the highest importance both commercially and politically. On these grounds I trust the scheme will commend itself to your keen insight and able advocacy.

May I before closing say a word on the subject of architecture. Your own beautiful buildings in Bombay, prove beyond question, that all modern architecture is the outcome of more passing fashions, for it is not based, as of old, on the capabilities of environment, the necessities and restrictions of particular materials or the quality and extent of labour, for we now enjoy facilities of construction which enable us to imitate any style in any locality, consequently what is thought beautiful one year, may meet with condemnation the following year. "Wait and see," kind Sir, I have reasons for believing the style I have selected is a coming one, and I would give you these reasons fully, but I fear I may weary you and your readers.—Yours, etc.,

R. F. CHISHOLM,

Woodend, Queen's Crescent, Swansea, September 29.

REPUBLISHING OLD NOVELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Knowing that your literary column is of much interest to your readers, may I ask you to spare me a few lines therein for the purpose of removing a misapprehension which has lately caused me considerable annoyance and pecuniary loss ? Three stories of which I am the author, entitled respectively "Berenice," "Mr. Marx's Secret," and "The Peer and the Woman" have recently been published by Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co. in an edition uniform with the rest of my stories, and in such a manner that both the reviewers and the public, and also, unfortunately, the booksellers, have accepted them as my own recent work. "Berenice" was written by me nearly a quarter of a century ago, at the age of eighteen. The M. S. has been in possession of Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co., for something like twenty years. "Mr Marx's Secret," I sold to the "Weekly Telegraph" for a very small sum, twenty years ago, for their three penny edition of novels. "The Peer and the Woman" I disposed of so long ago that I have no record of it, but so far from being in any sense of the word a new novel, it was published in America in 1892, and in this country in a sixpenny edition in 1895. I think, in justice to myself, who derive no pecuniary benefit from the issue of any one of these volumes ; to the public, who might be inclined to purchase one, believing that it was recent work ; and to Messrs. Methuen and Co., who have just issued my new story, "The Missing Delora," and find that the booksellers have all bought these reprints, that I should be allowed to make the facts known.—Yours, etc.,

E. PHILLIP OPPENHEIM.

Sheringham, Norfolk, Sept. 29.

BOMBAY-PERSIA STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad of the assurance given by the Agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in a letter to the "Gazette" on the 11th instant that the Steamers for the service to Europe are entirely officered by fully qualified and experienced Europeans. Still I have my doubts. Will the Agent inform us if all the Engineers are Europeans and that none are Parsis. Surely he knows that a responsible watch keeping Engineer, is as much an "officer" as the Master. The public at all events, will be glad to know that the vessels are seaworthy.—Yours, etc.,

EUROPEAN.

BENGALEE CRITICISM.

In reference to Bengalee Methods of Criticism, "Observer" writes to this morning's "Times" :—The Bengalee, the organ of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, contains in its issue of Aug 31 a long indictment of the letters of your Special Correspondent lately in India. It charges him with endeavouring "to create a sensation in the nature of a panic in England" in order to justify "reactionary measures." It declares that his examination of the causes of unrest is "futile beating of the wind." Certain of his contentions are designed as "unadulterated nonsense. Many of his statements are vaguely challenged. It will scarcely be believed that this dissertation practically starts with the following remarkable admission:—"We have not had the time, or, indeed, the patience, to read the forty old columns of the "Times" Special Correspondent's elaborate diagnosis of the situation." The methods of contemporary Bengali criticism are revealed with unconscious but amusing frankness in this ingenuous acknowledgment.

FORTY representatives of various Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Coast of the United States, who are on a visit to China, are being received with extreme cordiality.

THE Maharaja of Indore was to have arrived in Liverpool on Oct. 4 as the guest of the city. He was to visit the Art Gallery, St. George's Hall, the Cathedral, the Docks, and the School of Tropical Medicine.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

10th Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 14.

To-morrow's handicaps are :—

ARAB SELLING PLATE (Distance 1 mile).—The Pilgrim 9-12, Dumra 9-4, Company 9-1, Zamorin 8-12, Desert King 8-11, Hundred 8-10, Azzad 8-10, Grey Falcon 8-8, Murmurees 8-8, Samid 8 4, Akbir 8 3 Dejan 8-2, Behrein 7-11, Young Turk 7-7, Zaeed 7-4, Bbandalla 7-4, Turf King 7-3, Yazeed 7-2, Adnam 7-0, and Fakti Suleman 6-10. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

MATHERAN PLATE (Distance 1 mile).—Tachrest 10-1, Ashroff 9 2, Gafal 8-12, Jehangir 8 11, Meerjan 8-10, Lookman 8-9, Dumra 8 5, Hurgon 8 4, Company 8-9, Guinea Mohur 8-1, Saree 8-1, Mudkoor 7-13, Zinfandel 7-11, Azzad 7-11, Murmuress 7-9, Grey Falcon 7-9, Zari 7-8, Lama 7 6, Gold Mint 7-2, Antica 7-1, Woolwinder 7-0, Mouzook 6-12, and Regiment 6-4. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

WELTER MAIDEN PLATE (Distance about 5 furlongs).—Independent 10-4, Muslim 10-2, Ivan 10-1, Priceless 9-7, Turf King 9 5, Arnica 9 4, Mishriff 9-1, Danlat 8-13, Matheran 8-12, Injabukh 8-11, Zappoline 8-10, Waterloo 8-10, Ordinary 8-9, Jamshed 8-0, Flower Boy 8-9, Conqueror 8-8, Patron 8 6, Officer 8-5, Bandy Dick 8-4, Gold Medal 8-3, Tip Top 8-3, Kelitdar 8-3, Mahalalia 8-2, Jins 8-2, Khemraj 8-2, Alert 8-1, Obyan 7-13, Akbil 7-12, Compact 7-9, Mohajir 7-7, Hamim 7 6, Akolah 7-6, Batoum 7-6, Dohan 7-5, Stirrup Cup 7-3, Zarood 7 3, Abdul Sultan 7-0, and Duwah 6-2, Turco Cap 6 7.

EPSOM PLATE—(Distance about 5 furlongs.)—Lumination 11-2, Chivalry 9-2, Castalia 8-12, Elser 8-11, Lord Merv 8-8, Posco 8-8, Picturesque 8-7, Lanceolar 8-4, Forfeit 8 3, Killna 8-2, Chain Lightening 8-1, Rose of Malta 7-9, Metal Maid 7 7, Singleton 6-13, Mary B 6-10, Yvette 6 0. Top weight nor accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

EASTERN PLATE—R C and distance.—Second thoughts 9-12, Precious 9-11, Young Salsnic 9-3, Sir Visto 8-11, Peculiar 8-6, Racer 8 4, Balmoral 8-3, Tajilmulook 8-3, Hades 8-2, Well Done 7 7, Merrily 7-2, Braganza 7-0, and Panala II 6 3.

NEWBURY PLATE—(Distance 1 mile.)—Galileo 10-5, Chain Lightning 9-11, Devereux 9 6, Bright Metal 5-8, Bambino 8-6, Wine Merchant 7 11, Mafoota 7-11, Lancasterite 7-10, Mary B 7-7, and Young Melton 6-10.

For to-morrow's meeting, the horses left in after the declaration of forfeit at 12 noon to-day were :—

EPSOM PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.—Lumination 11-2, Chivalry 9-2, Castalia 8-12, Elser 8-11, Lord Merv 8-8, Forfeit 8-3, Nose of Malta 7-9, Metal Maid 7 7, Singleton 6-13, Yvette, 6.

EASTERN PLATE R C and distance.—Precious 9-11, Young Salsnic 9 3, Sir Visto 8-11, Peculiar 8-6, Racer 8-4, Balmoral 8-3, Tajilmulook 8-3, Hades 8-2, Well Done 7 7, and Merrily 7-3.

NEWBERRY PLATE. Distance 1 mile.—Galileo 10 5, Bambino 8 5, Mafoota 7-11, Mary B 7-7, and Young Melton 6-10.

ARAB SELLING PLATE. Distance 1 mile—Danra 9-8, Company 9-5, Hundred 9, Azzad 9, Grey Falcon 8 18, Murmurees 8-12, Akseer 8-7, Dejan 8 6, Young Turk 7 11, Zaeed 7-8, Khanddalla 7 8, Turf King 7 7, Yazeed 7-6, Adnam 7-4, Takti Suleman 7-0. Top Weight not having accepted weights are raised four pounds.

MATHERAN PLATE. Distance one mile—Ashroff 9-7, Jehangir 9-2, Meerjan 9 1, Lookman 9, Dumra 8-10, Hurgon 8-9, Company 8-7, Saree 8 6, Mudkoor 8-4, Zinfandel 8-2, Azzad 8-2, Murmuress 8, Grey Falcon 8, Zari 7 13, Lama 7-11, Antica 7 6, and Woolwinder 7-5. Top weight not having accepted weights are raised fivepounds.

FIRST WELTER MAIDEN PLATE—(Distance about 5 furlongs.)—Independent 10 0, Iven 9-11, Priceless 9-3, Turf King 9-1, Arnica 9 0, Danlat 8-9, Matheran 8-8, Injabukh 8-7, Zappoline 8-6, Waterloo 8-6, Ordinary 8 5, Jamshed 8 5, Flower Boy 8-5, Conqueror 8-4, Patron 8-2 and Officer 8-1.

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

Verdict of Wilful Murder.

THE inquest on the remains discovered at 39, Hilldrop-crescent was concluded on Monday at the Central Library in Holloway-road, when the jury, after an absence from the Court of three quarters of an hour, found a verdict of "Wilful murder" against "Dr." Crippen. Several witnesses were called during the morning, but their evidence had been previously given at Bow-street, and the only feature of interest in the proceedings, apart from the finding of the jury, was the summing-up, upon which the Coroner (Mr. Walter Schroder) expended about an hour and a quarter. At the suggestion of the Coroner, the position of Miss Le Neve was left out of account.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said it was desirable to remind them that this inquest was not a trial, and that no verdict by them was a conviction. The first question was whether the organs found were part of a human being, and that question was answered by medical evidence. As to whether anything could be ascertained as to the identity of this human being, it was obvious that an important preliminary consideration was that of sex. This matter had called for much consideration on the part of the medical witnesses. They were told that the parts particularly distinctive of sex were absent, and the medical witnesses stated frankly than on anatomical grounds they were unable to give a decisive opinion. The jury, however, were entitled to consider the whole of the evidence afforded by the remains and the other things found with them. The next question was whether, assuming the remains were those of a woman, there was any proof of identity. Obviously the evidence on this head was exceptionally scanty. There were certain organs and some detached pieces of skin, muscle, and flesh. One of those pieces of skin was of some importance and should have their most careful consideration, in view of the medical evidence and the statements of several witnesses with reference to an operation which Mrs. Crippen was said to have undergone. The testimony which had been given as to the cause of death lay in an extremely narrow compass. Mr. Pepper and Dr. Marshall found the vital organs uninjured and not affording information on the subject, but Dr. Willcox was of opinion that the deceased person died from poisoning by hyoscin. The only person mentioned by name in this inquiry as deceased was Mrs. Crippen, and the only person against whom suspicion had been directed was "Dr" Crippen. It was, therefore, the conduct of "Dr" Crippen they had to consider, and they must consider it with an earnest desire to be just both to him and to the community. With regard to the clothing and jewelry, one would have imagined that a woman leaving home for good would have taken them with her, any there was also the fact that the bank did not appear to have heard from Mrs. Crippen. Another point was that the remains were found in "Dr." Crippen's house, and if they had been buried at any time within four and a half years it would have been during his tenancy. The fact of the purchase of hyoscin hydrobromide on January 19, taken in conjunction with other evidence, was an extremely grave one.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 25 minutes to 5 o'clock.

VERDICT.

On the jury returning into Court at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock the foreman was asked by the Coroner if they had agreed to their verdict, and replied that their verdict was wilful murder against "Dr." Crippen.

The Coroner.—And are you of opinion that the human remains found are those of Mrs. Crippen, otherwise Belle Elmore ?

The foreman of the jury.—We are.

You say by what means she died ?—Poison.

And what poison ?—Hyoscin.

The Recorder of Marseilles has charge the Grand Jury in the case of "Dr." Crippen and Miss Le Neve at the opening of the October Sessions of the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, October 11. If true bills are returned the trial of the accused will take place before Mr. Justice COLE and the Judges a week or ten days later, at the conclusion of all the other business of the sessions, when there will be no clashing with other trials. As at present arranged Mr. Muir and Mr. Travers Humphreys, instructed by the Director of Public Prosecutions, will appear for the Crown, Mr. Huntly Jenkins will hold a brief for "Dr." Crippen, and Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., and Mr. Barrington Ward will defend Le Neve.

THE BERLIN RIOTS.

The Journalists' Incident.

A MINIATURE labour dispute in one of the industrial quarters of Berlin developed on Sept. 26 into a serious conflict with the police. A firm of coal merchants in Moabit, one of the north-western districts of the city whose workmen have been on strike for some time past, have been employing strike breakers in their business. Much feeling has been aroused, and the "blacklegs" have received police protection, a half-dozen of mounted police accompanying the carts of the firm on their rounds. On the night of Sept. 26 about seven o'clock crowds collected in the streets and proceeded to demonstrate against the police who were guarding the premises of the firm. The lamps in several streets were extinguished and water and other missiles were thrown from windows upon the police below, whose task was rendered still more difficult by the presence of a number of women and children in the crowd. It is generally admitted that the behaviour of the police in these trying circumstances was admirable. When the demonstrators, among whom there was a large rowdy element, attacked them with stones the police charged with their swords. The mob concluded its excesses by breaking the windows of a church. Some forty of the police received injuries, which in a few cases were serious. The number of those injured in the crowd is variously estimated, but must have been correspondingly large.

The conflict between the police and the demonstrators of Moabit continued on the 27th. The police had taken precautions to exclude the curious as far as possible from the area of the disturbances, and the demonstration was confined in the main to the disorderly elements of the locality. The mob consisted very largely of young men of the hooligan type, and included a number of women and children. The "Vorwarts" denies that the strikers themselves have had any part in the proceedings, which, indeed, do not in any way correspond with the orderly and disciplined temperament of the Berlin workman.

On Sept. 28, in consequence of the ample police precautions, the rioters shifted their ground from the scene of the previous disturbances on the 27th. The Rostockerstrasse and the neighbouring streets were perfectly tranquil, but at all the principal street corners bodies of police about forty strong were posted. A considerable disturbance, however, took place in one of the main thoroughfares of Moabit. About 10:30 a crowd of some 400 rioters collected near the Kleiner Tiergarten. Shots were fired from windows, but the police apparently made no use of their revolvers, and confined themselves to the use of their swords. The admirable restraint which has been maintained hitherto by the police seems to have given away, and in some cases harmless passers-by received more or less serious injuries, and the number of wounded was considerable. Though suppressed with greater severity, disorders were confined to a smaller number of persons, and in comparison with the former events were described by a police officer on duty as "furchtbar gemudlich."

Four British journalists were the victims of an attack by the police in the Moabit quarter, Mr. Wile of the "Daily Mail," Mr. Charles Tower of the "Daily News," Dr. Shaw, representing the "New York Sun," and Reuter's correspondent were motoring through the strike district, having received an assurance from a police lieutenant that there was no objection to their doing so. While driving through the Turmstrasse, where the lieutenant had suggested the should go they stopped the motor car in order to watch the police driving people through the small open space known as the Kleiner Tiergarten. Six or eight policemen who were near the pavement where the motor car was standing were ordered by a plain-clothes police officer to attack the car. They rushed at the vehicle and began slashing at the occupants with their sabres. Mr. Wile received a blow on the head with the flat of a sword, and Dr. Shaw was struck on the arm, but the force of the blow was broken by the side of the car. Mr. Tower, who was sitting on the opposite side of the car, was also struck and bruised. Reuter's correspondent was struck repeatedly over the right arm and shoulder, both his hands were cut, and the tendon of the middle finger of the right hand was laid bare. Had the blow aimed at Mr. Wile been with the edge of the sword his head would probably have been cut open. The scene was brilliantly lighted, tramcars were passing, and there was nobody on the pavement except the police themselves. Moreover, there was no crowd near and no uproar, and the police received no provocation whatever.

At midnight absolute quiet reigned in the central district of the strike disturbances. The rioters had been driven back, some of them to Wedding and the remainder through the Kleiner Tiergarten, which had been repeatedly cleared by the police, to the Criminal Court. There were many isolated scuffles, but any showing fight were sabred or unhesitatingly ridden down. In the course of the evening twenty injured persons were taken to the Moabit Hospital. The police fired constantly on the rioters, but no one was injured as the result of the shooting, and it is impossible to say for certain whether ball or blank cartridges were used. Shortly before midnight Herr von Jagow, Chief of Police, appeared on on the scene of the disturbances.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times," in reviewing the strike disorders, says that he learns from an authoritative quarter that the original attacks on the strike-breakers were instigated by the Transport Workers' Union. There is no reason to connect the Moabit strike with the dispute in the shipping and metal industries. Stringent precautions were taken by the police yesterday to prevent a recurrence of the disorders.

Berlin, Sept. 30.

The British and American Governments are making diplomatic representations at Berlin in regard to the unprovoked assault on four journalists by Berlin policemen during Wednesday night's riots in Moabit.

The four journalists to-day sent a signed statement to Herr von Jagow, the Police President, containing a demand for a thorough investigation and the punishment of the policemen who attacked them. They reserved a right to institute proceedings for damages.

At 6-30 p.m. the following communication was received from the Berlin Police Presidency :—

"You and your journalistic colleagues betook yourselves courageously, but in violation of the law into a tumultuous mob within the meaning of Paragraph 125 of the Imperial Penal Code. I regret exceedingly the unpleasantness thereby caused you, and trust that the injured Mr. Lawrence will have a prompt recovery. The work of the police this week has been extraordinarily difficult in character. As I have convinced myself, the entire police force has done its duty with highly commendable energy and coolness. At the moment in question the quickest action was necessary. The mistake thereby occasioned is, after all, on that account, as well as in view of the general situation, comprehensible ; so that I must decline to proceed against the officials who were involved.

"VON JAGOW."

JAPAN DAY AT THE WHITE CITY.

JAPAN'S national holiday was celebrated on Sept. 24 at the Japan-British Exhibition, when the grounds were crowded. A reception at the Garden Club was held by Mr. Imre Kiralfy and by Mr. H. Wada, Japanese Commissioner-General, who were supported by Mr. Yamawaki, Mr. Beppo, and Mr. Kanzaki. Among the guests were the Japanese Ambassador and several members of the Embassy, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Sir John and Lady Pound, Sir Vaughan Morgan, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema and Miss Alma-Tedema, Sir Francis Carruther Gould, Mr. Moberly Bell, Sir Boverton Redwood, Sir John Cockburn, Professor and Mrs Milne, and others. The occasion was the festival of the Autumnal Equinox, when the Mikado pays tribute to his dead ancestors. In the afternoon and again in the evening a pageant depicting various scenes in Japanese history passed through the grounds. The procession was headed by a Japanese band, and included men in armour, some mounted and some on foot, to represent the warriors of the past, and the representatives of the General Committee, followed by a symbolical car displaying the Empress Jingoo. There were two other cars, the car of the god Shoki, and another containing a number of Japanese girls, dressed after the style of the Genroku period. Then came the Japanese wrestlers the Formosans, and other men and women, many of whom were masked. At the Garden Club the National Anthems of Great Britain and Japan were played. In the evening the innumerable lights rendered the scene very picturesque. A lantern-light procession was taken part in by most of the Japanese present and many of the spectators, each person carrying a lighted paper lantern at the end of a cane.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," October 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mail, of the 30th sept., bringing the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Birdwood, Brig-Gen W R and nurse
Codrington, Maj H W and Mrs
Douglas, Mrs and infant child
Hall, Mr F J
Lane, Major H P and Mrs
Lacey, Mr F and Mrs
Blunt, Mr A W Mrs and infant child and nurse
Smith, Miss D
De Wolff, Miss
Porter, Miss M
Pilnston, Mrs
Tate, Capt R G H and Mrs
Brewer, Mr J G
Cliff, Mr W P
Wilding, Miss E E
Tonkin, Mr J L
Adams, Mr F
Gill, Capt H A and Mrs
Douglas, Mrs and ayah
Kapadia, Mr
Smith, Mr W T
Henderson, Mr K
Patterson, Miss
Bumpus, Mr C H
French, Mr W R Mrs and child

FROM MARSEILLES.

Graning, Mr J F Mrs and 2 infants and nurse
Woodhead, Mrs A
Allen, Mr E C Mrs
Jameson, Mr A K
Phillips, Dr S P
Augur, Miss M M
Pearson, Miss M
Gough, Mrs F W
Cole, Lt H A
Ayscough Lt W G
Osmaston, Mr B B
Manderson, Lt R W
Rome, Capt D C Mrs
Burton, Capt F H Mrs
Gryils, Lt W M
Mackenzie, Rev D J Mrs
Inglis, Mr A L
Joyce, Mr A E
Russell, Capt
Collins, Mr B A
Irwin, Capt T S
Hart, Mr E S
Landail, Capt J R
Lloyd Jones, Major F L
Hyde, Mr R B
France, Mr W A Mrs and infnt
Jump Mr H
Hall, Lt Col R A W Mrs
Wright, Mr H
Marshall, Mr F G
Wheeler, Mr H and Mrs
Master D
Patoo, Mr W
Varvill, Mr M M
McPherson, Mr H Mrs and Master D
Pearse, Dr S
Russell, Mr R M
Lowie, Col G W
Chapman, Capt A H D Mrs
Gamble, Lt Col R M Mrs
Cook, Capt H P
Thomas, Lt Col F H S
Langford, Mr H
Phillips, Capt J L
Crosse, Mr M
Wienholt, Mr E A
Wordsworth, Mr R S
Ross, Capt A T
Graves, Mr H G
Western, Miss
Mudie, Mr R F and Mrs
Powell, Mr J H
Christie, Mr R S
Salt, Capt
Hanners, Maj L A G
de Latellière, Capt R G D
Smith, Mr W F
Maclaron, Mr F A
Robertson, Mrs
Clark, Mr A M
Volkers, Mr, Mrs
Gervers, Capt F R S, Mrs
Horton, Capt J H
Payne, Mr A C
Blackwood, Mr J R
Morris, Capt P, Mrs
Marriott, Mr L J
Jones, Mr T G
Grigg, Lt S T
Byrnes, Mr W F
Davis, Mr W J
Joyce, Mrs A E
Reid, Mr R J
Bingley, Lt-Col A H
Luard, Mr E S
Campbell, Capt R W P
Muir, Mr J
Mrs France's nurse
Gregson, Mr T S
Hunter, Mr J G C
Desmarie, Mr
Kent-Atkinson, Mr R
Dan Boylen, Mr, Mrs and infant
Crichton, Maj C W H
Roberts, Mr W
Darley, Mr B D
Houghton, Col H L

FROM ERINDISI.

Stratfield, Mr C
Wood, Capt D
Macdonald, Mr J P
Cozens, Lt G P L
Bellton, Mr F A
Garralt, Mr H
Crump, Mr H A
Brown, Mr H L
Crookshank, Major S D A
Lockett, Capt V S
Vort, Lt Col
Knight, Lt Col W
Singh, Mr K M
Lithgow, Major
Charlton, Mr F H

FROM PORT SAID.

Zwemer, Rev S M, Mrs and 2 children
Barny, Rev F J, Mrs and 2 children
Pearson, Rev G D V
Kellico, Miss
Spauth, Miss J R

ADEN TO BOMBAY.

De la Quarantannais Mons

LONDON TO KARACHI.—Ewon, Mr F W

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Price, Col C H
Smith, M D, Mrs H D
De la Claume, M Rene
Roberts, Lt-Col H L
Shenwell, Mr O

Per s.s. "Franz Ferdinand," October 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Franz Ferdinand" from Trieste, left Aden on the 12th instant morning and is due here on the 18th instant afternoon. She brings the following passengers :—

Anderson, Rev and Mrs and family.
Buchanan, Miss
Filose, Major
Filose, Sir M
Fuchli, Mr and Mrs
Filose, Mr C A
Gasquigne, Capt
Kipp, Miss C J
Konler, Mr F
Kendall, Mr and Mrs
Kay, Mr K
Loger, Miss Mary E
Lawrence, Miss
Lawrie, Mr
Lawrie, Mrs
Lindsay, Mrs
Lerch, Major
Nisbol, Mr
Pitoner, Capt A D
Putz, Mr
Roberts, Mrs infant and nurse
Stewart, Mr
Stamofo, Mr
Sethna, Mr D P
Seils, Mr A C
Slattery, Mr J
Willer, Lt H H
Wilzie, Mr A
Younger, Capt and Mrs
Zaitsonck, Mr F
Zabell, Mr Ch

Per s.s. "Koerber," Oct. 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," from Trieste, left Aden on the 12th instant night and is due here on the 18th instant early morning. She brings the following passengers :—

Freyesleben, Dr
Scott, Capt A
Anderson, Mrs S
Stuart, Mrs F
Gutman, Mr
Bennett, Mr
Bond, General F G
Roberts, Mr
Wilson, Mr
Jona, Capt and Mrs L A
Simpson, Capt
Lawton, Mr W R
Barton, Capt
Lenmann, Mr
Robsts, Mrs
Ruth, Miss
Turner, Mrs
Barret, Maj Gen and Lady
Stangway, Major
Stangway, Miss
Adie, Mr
Aiman, Dr
Prescott, Mr
Gordon, Major
Pollack, Capt
Thole, Mrs
Hendley, Mr and Mrs
Ingram, Miss F B
Tate, Mrs
Robinson, Mr and Mrs
Bull. Mr H C
Bruce, Mr M H
Charington, Lt M B
Dyson, Mr and Mrs R C
Grant, Mr and Mrs J M
Fond, Capt L V
Walker, Lt W T P
Pinson, Mr A V
Dolobin, Miss
Mellies, Mrs
Haller, Mrs
Fitzgerald, Mrs
Cannan, Mr and Mrs L
Cuminghan, Maj P H
Tahourdin, Capt M
Ailum, Mr and Mrs S F
Legrave, Capt and Mrs
Winkinson, Mr and Mrs
Walton, Col and Mrs E V
Oastel, Mr and Mrs C H
Atkinson Mr and Mrs
Simpson, Mrs
Ravennill, Mrs
Seert, Mrs
Cooke, Mrs
Midwand, Miss S
Cadman, Miss
Reymond, Miss K
Campbell, Miss L
Muion, Mrs M
Dike, Miss
Patnay, Mr C
Wycr, Mrs
Mamn, Dr J P
Snewell, Capt E F
Patnay, Miss F
Gough, Lt U B
Giffard, Mr
Beran, Mr
Markinnan, Mr and Mrs
Hastings, Capt C F
Fevr , Mr Le
Clarke, Mr R F
Allen, Miss
Snar, Miss
Bull, Miss
Davis, Miss
Goethen, Miss van
Slattery, Mr C
Vanderkerknove, Mr
Jona, Mr C
Jukson, Mr L
Wyder, Revd
Murony, Mr M

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," October 15.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Captain H. S. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers :—

Beaton, Mr J S C
Brander, Capt E H C
Bruce, Mrs A F
Chiavaro, Dr A and Mrs
Chubb, Mr C H Mrs and infant
Clayton, Mr
Cooper, Mr W R
Cunningham, Mr J R
Curastjee, Mr F
De Souza
Eastwood, Mr
Framji, Mr F
Gholam, Yasin Mr
Gupta, Mr V N Sen
Guthrie, Mr
Habib, Albert Mr and Madame
Hawks, Capt and Mrs G A
Jehangirji, Mr K
Johnston, Mr
Khalig, Mr Abdul
Khan, Mr Mahomed
Khinchi, Mr
Kukday, Mr G V
Lahiry, Mr
Limjibnoy, Mr M
Lovis, Lobo
Mahomedali, Mr T O
Mani, Mr C S
Moldrum, Mr A R
Mitra, Mr
Nagarkar, Mr N B
Naish, Mr J P
Nakhooda, Mr and Mrs F A, child, infant and 2 servants
Page, Mr
Quick, Capt
Rau, Mr S S
Ridley, Mr
Rivett, Mr and Mrs F
Rustomji, Mr A
Scroope, Mr H W P
Stanistrut, Dr
Steen, Capt R
Wisser, Mlle Henriette
Wood, Mr and Mrs J B
Low, Mrs and Miss
Meyer, Sir W S and Lady
McConaghey, Lt-Col and Mrs A
Newnham, Miss C A
Price, Mr R ce Gorringe
Rowlay Hill, Mr and Mrs
Rattigan, Miss
Rossiter, Mrs and infant
Scallon, Lady
Shah, Mr S F
Vincent, Lady Kitty
Vincent, Miss

Per s. s. Himalaya to London on 5th November 1910.

Cant, Mr J
Christie, Mr Wm
Docker, Miss M M
Ewing, Mr J M
Fayrer, Lt-Col J O S
Harriott, Mrs C M
Heehie, Mr J H
Heyes, Mr T
Lisle, Mr G W C
MacWatt, Lt-Col C R and Mrs
Nottidge, Mr and Mrs
Rowley Hill, Mr and Mrs A
Slacke, Mrs F A
Tribe, Mr H

Per s. s. Marmora to London on 29th November 1910.

Ballantyne, Mr R J G
Bolton, Mrs E C
Bromley, Miss
Freech, Mr V C
Finney, Mrs
Grey-Collier, Rev C B
Hamilton Gordon, Mrs and Miss
Hotson, Mrs W
Kitson, Mrs and Miss
Lang, Lt- Col A G B
Macleod, Dr H A
Newmarsh, Lt-Col L S
Nenfville-Taylor, Major and Mrs E, and 2 infants
Robins, Miss O M
Rinhold, Capt C H
Scott, Mr C R
Woolcombe, Mrs
Wilder, Capt C S D and Mrs

Per s. s. Salsette on 26th November 1910, connecting with the s. s. Macedonia at Aden for London.

Brookfield, Miss
Mc Chayme-Paterson, Rev R
Imrie, Miss E
Mull, Mrs
Salfer, Mr S A
Yung, Miss M

Per s. s. Persia to London on 3rd December 1910.

Andrews, Miss S E
Hardinge, Miss M
Hunt, Capt and Mrs E
Gait, Mrs E A
Jones, Rev and Mrs J P
Menhennt, Mr J
Sim, Mr C L
Shorrock, Mr G
Skinner, Mr S A
Wilkin, Mr and Mrs A H

Per s. s. Salsette on 10th December, 1910, connecting with the s. s. Moldavia at Aden for London.

Maufe, Mr F. B.

Per s. s. Arabia to London on 17th December 1910.

Simson, Mrs H child infant and nurse
Kreyer, Col and Mrs Buchanan, Mr and Mrs P R

Per s. s. Salsette on 24th December 1910 connecting with the s. s. Mongolia at Aden for London, Wilkes, Miss M.

Per s. s. Egypt to London on 31st December 1910.

Gregory, Mr and Mrs M and 4 children
Howard, Mr and Mrs S W

Per s.s. "R. Rubattino," Oct. 15.

Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) sharp, to-day for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to-day with their luggage and kit :—

Ali Ahmed, Mr J
Bourne, Mr and Mrs A G
Bourne, Miss G
Biddle, Mr and Mrs J B 5 children
Bently, Capt and Mrs
Dutt, Mr N
Entras, Mr L A
Franzi, Mr G
Ford, Mr and Mrs G W
Gorie, Signor Gav
Giachetti, Mr G
Gandi, Mr G
Green, Mr E
Hortas, Costa Maj
Johnston, Mr J J
Jameson, Miss F J
Kenny, Mr F
Kennedy, Capt R S
Kelley, Miss E F G
Moraes, Mr T
Morris, Mr A P
Orr, Mr A E
Oomer, Mr A
Pinnilly, Mr A
Parkinson, Mr B
Redei, Mr C S
Schaefer, Rev H F
Stegmiller, Rev Fr T
Sami, Mr S A
Salathe, Miss B
Valadares, Miss J de
Watts, Mr M E
Cilents, Mrs
Cilents, Miss
Balestrn, Rev Fr
Angelico, Rev Fr

Per s.s. "Circassia," Oct. 15.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia" will sail from No. 2. shed, Victoria Dock on the morning of the 15th instant with following passengers. Medical inspection will take place at No. 2 Shed Victoria Dock at 7-15 a. m, sharp.

TO PORTSAID,

Abdul Rahiman Sahib, Mr
Abdul Rahiman Sahib, Mr
Amman Bibi, Mrs M
Abdul Mader Sahib, Mr M
Chandumar Sahib, Mr S
Chanduman, Sahib Mr C
Mahomed Cassum Sahib, Mr
Elliott, Lt Col D C
Rohis, Mrs Bibi
Shaik Ahmat Sahib, Mr

TO MARSEILLES.

Cooke, Mr J N
Cooke, Mrs

TO LONDON.

Baxin, Dr F C
Bazin, Mrs
Bortescue, Mr A W
Fry. Mr T W
Marshall, Mr R W
Muirhead, Mr J
Slingsby, Capt T W
Sweetman, Maj
Sweetman, Mrs
Shnagar, Mr J

TO LIVERPOOL.

Ackland, Miss
Chalmers, Miss J W
Diack child, 2 infants and nurse Mrs A H
Hall Hall, Miss
Johnstone, Mrs A A J
Leighton, Mr D
Leighton, Mrs and 2 children
Marshall, Miss
Patterson, Mis K B
Shrag-r, 3 children infant, 2 nurses mrs
Sister, L Dsula

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

The first forecast of the winter rice crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1910-1911. Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1908-1909, the area under winter rice in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 16·83 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

Character of the Season.—Weather conditions were generally favourable during the earlier months of the season, but heavy floods appeared at the end of July and again in August and caused more or less damage to the broadcasted crop in several districts, and also did slight injury to transpl

The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday 15th October, 1910.

BOMBAY'S DOCKS AND BUNDERS.

PROBABLY when the new dock system is completed it will again be "the pride of Bombay and the astonishment of travellers," the phrase used to describe the system of a hundred and fifty years ago. One of the most readable chapters of the third volume of the "Gazetteer," which was published last week, treats of past and present docks, in which the writer traces their history for two and a quarter centuries, and shows how three years of agitation were necessary to bring the East India Company to a sense of its duty in the matter. In 1686, the Council at Bombay brought the need of a dry dock to the notice of the Company, but according to a despatch of 1689-90 the construction was only then sanctioned. In those days progress was as slow as it is today, and we find that although large quantities of iron were despatched from England for the dock and the repair of vessels, another quarter of a century elapsed before the work was carried out. Until that time the only dry dock in Bombay was described as a new basin in and out of which the tide flowed at will. The basin as chosen as the site of the dock which was opened in 1750; then two more, in the Government dockyard, followed within fifteen years and it was these three of which Bombay was so proud. During the seventeenth century the Customs bunder and Mahim bunder were the only landing-places in Bombay, and in proximity to the latter, ships of eight hundred tons burthen were built and launched. Mahim bay silted up and was abandoned in the beginning of the eighteenth century and Customs bunder, close to the present Customs House, remained the principal landing-place. Then in the first half of the nineteenth century it shared honours with the Town, Musjid, Bori, Mahim, Mazagon, Back Bay, Carnac, Clare, Colaba, Apollo, Jackaria, and Chinch bunders. The Apollo Bunder was not much used until after 1819, but all these landing-places were imperfect and of use only at certain states of the tide. At low-water travellers had to be carried ashore through the mud. Mazagon pier and the Apollo bunder were improved by the Harbour and Pilotage Board, and in 1881 Bombay possessed thirty-eight bunders and wharves, including those in the docks, which shortly afterwards the number had increased to forty-one.

In 1811 the Government Dockyard contained three docks with a public landing-place, the use of which was restricted and merchant ships were permitted to be docked in them, but mention is made of a new dock at Mazagon in 1767 and 1776, and again in 1810 we find it mentioned as a good dock for small shipping, but in 1859 it was handed over to the P. and O. Company which is still in possession of it. The dock now in the hands of the British India Company was built in 1845 by a Persian merchant and leased to the P. and O. Company between 1846 to 1870 and they relinquished it after the completion of their own Ritchie dock close by. This last was designed to accommodate their largest ships of that date, but that is long ago. In 1810 the question of constructing a wet dock appears to have been first mooted, but it was not until the time of the Crimean War that the demand began to be loudly voiced. Many plans and schemes were prepared and discussed, but none approved until 1872 when the Elphinstone estate was selected and work was commenced in 1875. About the same time certain private docks were opened, the most noteworthy being the Sassoon Dock at Colaba, which by the way had the honour of being the first dock built in Bombay wherein large ships could discharge and load alongside a wharf. The author gives us the history of the Prince's Dock and its inauspicious inauguration. Of course that is comparatively of recent date, but there are many people here today who have never heard the story. At the opening ceremony several unfortunate accidents occurred to the steamers taking part in the procession, which so prejudiced the public mind that the dock was practically boycotted by the public. The Marine Insurance Companies declared that their policies did not cover this new risk and the owners of steamers, with the approval of many importers and exporters, declined to use it. Captain, afterwards Sir Henry, Morland, then Port Officer, approached one of the partners of Messrs. Graham & Co. and obtained his assistance in frustrating the boycott by berthing a steamer of the Anchor Line in the new dock. Sir Richard Temple, then Governor, gave his personal assurance that the firm should suffer no loss. This was done and public confidence was restored, the most prejudiced and timorous being convinced of the great advantages afforded. The action was not without its advantages to Messrs. Graham and Co. either, for in return the Port Trustees allocated two wharves on the west side of the basin to their use and granted them free entrance for their steamers for a certain period after which they had entrance at an exceptionally reduced rate for some time.

The construction of the Victoria dock and the Merewether dry dock are duly chronicled, and the details and progress report of the work at the Alexandra and Hughes docks find a place in the "Gazetteer" after which comes a chapter on the Government Dockyard of which comparatively few residents of Bombay have ever seen the inside. It was built on the best possible site at that time. The bay which once existed were used to furnish anchorage for European vessels, and in 1531 Nuno da Cunha, the Portuguese Viceroy, selected it as the rendezvous of his expedition against Diu and the Portuguese on obtaining regular possession of Bombay in 1532 commenced fortifying the island. Old foundations apparently dating back to the epoch of Portuguese dominion, were discovered during excavations at the Dockyard a few years ago and in the same way excavations in the new dock-works to-day, reveal old cannon, anchors and the like; relics of ships which "left their bones" in the mud, as the ship Falcon did before a dock was built. The first dock opened in 1750, proved such a success that the construction of a second was sanctioned in 1762 and when completed could accommodate 70-gun ships. In its building work appears to have proceeded slowly, and in 1762 Admiral Cornish wrote from Trincomalee, urging completion of the dock before the return of the squadron, and remarking "the Dock is of the utmost consequence. It is the only means of preserving the two capital ships of the squadron." The third Dock was completed in 1765 and it was of this systems that Bombay was so proud. Niebuhr writing of the first two observed "Strangers pay very dear for liberty to careen in these basins. When I was in Bombay I saw a ship of war belonging to the Imam of Lama, which he had sent to Bombay solely on purpose to be refitted." Whilst the traveller Parsons referred in 1775 to "Such a dry dock as perhaps is not to be seen in any part of Europe either for size or convenient situation." Two other docks, a wet basin and a torpedo dock have since been added and the system is one of which the Royal Indian Marine is still proud and not without reason.

JUBILEE OF A GREAT SAVANT.

THE Hungarian Academy of Sciences, we learn from Reuter, is just now engaged in celebrating the Jubilee of Professor Vambery, probably the best known of living Hungarians in the British Empire. The particular event in their distinguished countryman's life as well as in their own history which the Hungarian Academicians are commemorating is the entry of M. Vambery into the Academy as a corresponding member just fifty years ago. He was then not yet thirty,—he was born in 1832,—unknown and undistinguished, living out of his country, at Constantinople, as an obscure teacher of European languages to Turkish youths, but devoting all the time he could spare to studying the rich literature of the Ottomans. He made translations into his native language of several parts of the Ottoman historians relating to Hungary, and these having caught the eye of several Academicians they caused their unknown young countryman labouring noiselessly at a distance to be nominated a corresponding number of their body. This was really a very important step, which soon proved a turning point in the ardent youth's life, and set him upon that career which brought fame on himself and also on the Academy and the country to which he belongs. He had long meditated a journey to the then unknown parts of Central Asia in order to investigate in the spot the supposed affinity of the Magyar race to which he belonged with the Turanian peoples of Central Asia, and especially to study the Chagatai dialects of the Turkish language in its home in Bokhara and Khiva in order to find out its original resemblance to Magyar. But he was poor and without means to undertake this adventurous journey without help, and when his connection with the Academy suddenly began, he resolved to return to Buda-Pesth from Constantinople and seek its assistance in his cherished object. He succeeded after some trouble in persuading it to give him a thousand florins equal to about a hundred pounds sterling, which had been laid aside for scientific travel. The well-known Hungarian scholar and statesman Baron Eotoos interested himself greatly in his behalf, and conquered the prejudices of several members of the Academy who doubted young Vambery's physical fitness for undertaking such a perilous journey, as he was delicate in his looks and moreover lame. The thousand florins, however, with which he was equipped were soon spent in preparations, and when he reached Persia he had little left.

He found it expedient on account of his want of means as well as safe in those fanatic regions of Islam that he was entering, to disguise himself as a Mahomedan *dervish* or wandering friar, and as such he performed his far famed journey to the heart of Asia from 1862 to 1864. On his return he became at once famous, and was received everywhere, especially in England with open arms as a great and daring explorer. He published an account of his travels in 1865 in England which was very popular and even translated into all the chief languages of Europe. When he returned to Hungary he did not forget the Academy of Sciences at Buda-Pesth or Baron Eotoos its Vice President, his early patrons, but wrote out steadily for years the philological and scientific results of his journey in the form of memoirs for the Academy, and also of books. This journey to Bokhara and Central Asia undertaken under the auspicies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, besides making M. Vambery known also settled him in life, as at the interview which his Sovereign, Francis Joseph II, granted him on his return, he solicited and obtained a professorship in the University of Buda-Pesth of Oriental languages which he still holds as an *emeritus* at the age of well nigh eighty. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences, it may be mentioned, is the supreme representative of the national culture of Hungary. It was founded in 1825 and five years later obtained royal sanction, and has over three hundred members. The nation owes much to this Academy, for it made great exertions to revive the intellectual life of the people in several ways and almost relaid the foundations of modern Hungarian literature in its various departments. The honour which such a body is doing to M. Vambery in celebrating the Jubilee of his connection with it, may be taken as a national compliment to one of Hungary's greatest linguists and scholars. M. Vambery like many other distinguished European savants is a Jew by birth, and derives his name from Bamberg, the original German home of his family, corrupted into Vamberger and Vambery.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.

A FEW days ago we published a few extracts from the annual report of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, which in many respects was a very satisfactory document, reflecting credit on those who are responsible for the management of the Institution In a short resolution, which has since been issued, Government however puts its finger on a weak spot. We fancy it is not the first time that attention has been brought to this particular point, but on this occasion Government mean to have some light thrown upon it. Government says that the only unsatisfactory feature of the report is the fact that so few boys after discharge continue to follow the trades, which were taught them during their detention. It is, indeed, remarkable that while 93 per cent. of the discharged boys are earning their living in an honest manner at various trades—thus showing that the reformatory treatment was successful in inculcating principles of prooity—the majority of them, have changed their trade. This certainly suggests that there is something faulty in the industrial education given at the Institution. It suggests either that the boys are taught unremunerative or uncongenial work, or that their training has not made them efficient workmen. In any case, Government have now asked the Managing Committee to investigate the matter, and recommend, if possible, some effective remedy. It is also suggested that an account should be given of the efforts made to obtain employment for boys on discharge and of the extent to which they were successful. These inquiries will no doubt give the Managing Committee some trouble, but at the same time the best work cannot be got from the institution until they have been satisfactorily answered.

THE Council of the Royal Society of Arts have a pointed Lord Blyth, chairman of the Colonial Section of the Society and reappointed Sir William Lee-Warner, chairman of the Indian section.

THE Transport "Plassy" from Southampton with drafts arrives in Bombay on the 22nd instant.

NEARLY five lakhs has now been promised in subscriptions to the Bengal King Edward Memorial Fund. Actual payments amount to a lakh and thirty thousand.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Delhi" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. to-morrow, Sunday.

TENDERS are being invited by the Port Commissioners of Rangoon for loan of six lakhs repayable in thirty years, the closing hour being fixed at noon, 31st October, for both Calcutta and Rangoon, at the Bank of Bengal.

THE Marwari piece-goods merchants of Calcutta signed the Lucky Day contracts with the piece-goods importing firms on Thursday and placed orders for 25,000 packages of piece-goods, yards and sundries. Last year's orders were for about 22,000 packages.

UNDER the Seditious Meeting Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, yesterday declared the district of Barisal to be a proclaimed area. The organisers of the Anti-Partition demonstration had to abandon the meeting, announced to be held on Monday next.

THE Maharani of Baroda arrived in London on Sept. 28 from the Continent.

WE are enabled to state, says the *Daily Mail*, that the King has decided that the Prince of Wales shall go for a cruise in one of His Majesty's ships to complete his naval education. The details of the cruise have not yet been settled, but it will probably be an extensive one, unattended by any official formalities. It is the expressed wish of the King that the Prince should not undertake any official visit until he comes of age.

THE following additional appointments, made by Queen Alexandra in Her Majesty's Household, are gazetted:—Mistress of the Robes: The Duchess of Buccleuch. Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber: The Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Derby, and the Lady Hardinge of Penshurst. Lord in Waiting: Francis Baron Knollys of Caversham Comptroller-General, Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn V. C. Equerries: Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson, Lieut.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, the Hon. John Hubert Ward and Colonel Henry Streatfield. Extra Equerries: Major General John Fielden Brocklehurst and Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Arthur Andrew Frederick. Honorary Domestic Chaplain: Canon Edgar Sheppard; Physician in Ordinary and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household: Sir Francis Henry Laking. Surgeon in Ordinary: Sir Frederick Treves. Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham: Sir Alan Reeve Manby. Laryngologist: Mr. Milsom Rees.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

PARADOXES AND PLATITUDES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

THE Bishop of Ely, in an eloquent address be delivered at Cambridge on Tuesday as President of the Church Congress, remarked that the paradoxes of one generation of Churchmen become the platitudes of the next. If that is true of Church paradoxes how much more true is it of political paradoxes? Not very long ago he would have been a bold man who, except in very advanced political circles, dared to advocate payment of members; but unless Mr. Balfour puts his foot down in the eagerly awaited speech he is to make in Edinburgh in a few days, it almost looks as if there might be a race between the two parties to see which can first introduce a change which less than a generation ago would have been regarded as revolutionary. We shall probably know, after Mr. Balfour has spoken, whether the remarkable letter of Mr. F. E. Smith urging that payment of members and of returning officers' expenses should be a plank in the Conservative platform is a kite flown at the request of the party leaders as some think or merely a spontaneous act. Mr. Smith and other Conservatives who share his views on this subject base their advocacy of stipendiary payment of Parliament on the impolicy of what the former describes as "a blank *non possumus* in Unionist circles to the claim that an unsubsidised working man shall have access to the House of Commons." There are others in the Opposition's camp who are in favour of the measure on different grounds. Mr. Bernard Holland for example, in to-day's *Morning Post*, favours payment of members not because of the desirability of enabling Unionist working men to enter Parliament, but because it will offer the Conservatives a larger choice of candidates than is possible in existing circumstances when money and not brains seems to be the chief requisite. Mr. Holland is not very complimentary to his own friends when he says that their candidates as a rule "are middle-aged or elderly and often disqualified by their bad education and previous pursuits to be useful members of Parliament." What is a useful member of Parliament? A party whip's answer to this question would probably, if he were to be honest, would perhaps not be exactly the same as Mr. Holland's. Of course, Mr. Smith's main desire is to counteract the effect of the Osbourne judgment or rather to make the agitation against that judgment as little harmful as possible to his party. The Osborne judgment is undoubtedly responsible for the unexpected decision come to by the Labour Party yesterday to relieve its members from taking the former's pledge. It may be useful to quote the text of that pledge. It is as follows:—"Candidates and members must accept this constitution; agree to abide by the decisions of the parliamentary party in carrying out the aims of this constitution; appear before their constituencies under the title of Labour candidates only; abstain strictly from identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any parliamentary party not affiliated, or its candidates; and they must not oppose any candidate recognised by the executive committee of the party." It is all very well for that dreadful smart young man, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, to try to make us believe that Mr. Osborne has no more to do with the matter than the man in the moon, but the public are not so simple as to believe that this *volte face* has come about quite apart from the decision of the House of Lords. What do Mr. Bell and Mr. Bart think about the conclusion arrived at? The former, it will be remembered, was hounded out of Parliament, because he refused to sign the pledge, and the latter, for the same reason, lost a salary of £350 a year.

THE QUEEN AND THE SCORCHERS.

When I read the pathetic letter which the cottage women of this country have just addressed to the Queen on the subject of the motor-car nuisance, a pregnant passage in the work of one who studied woman character deeply occurred to me. I quote from memory: "Qui a vu la misere des hommes n'a rien vu; il faut voir la misere des femmes. Qui a vu la misere des femmes n'a rien vu; il faut voir la misere des enfants." He who has seen the misery of men has nothing seen; one must see the misery of women. He who has seen the misery of women has nothing seen; one must see the misery of children. And much as the adult population of our villages are to be pitied, the little ones who suffer so much from the cruel selfishness of a large section of the motor-owning class are even more deserving of our sympathy. The remonstrance which 10,200 poor women who have been permitted to present to the highest lady in the land is couched in the following terms:—"May it please your Majesty. The village women of the United Kingdom humbly beseech your Majesty to help us to get some relief from the motor-cars. We are sure your Majesty cannot know how much we suffer from them. They have made our lives a misery. Our children are always in danger, our things are ruined by the dust, we cannot open our windows, our rest is spoiled by the noise at night. If they could be made to go slow through the villages it would be a great thing, but we are only poor people and the great majority of those who use motor-cars take no account of us. We do not know what to do, so we appeal to your Majesty to use your great influence on our behalf." The Queen, with unfailing compassion, which has always distinguished her, has, I am informed, graciously consented to receive the petition and has expressed her sympathy with the petitioners. I have no doubt that she has done even more than this. In fact, I should not be surprised to learn that she lost no time in forwarding the petition to the Ministers concerned—the Home Secretary and the President of the Local Government Board—with an intimation that she would be glad if something could be done to relieve the sufferings of the much-afflicted and far too patient victims. Mr. John Burns is a man with a large heart and no one would think of accusing him of want of sympathy with the poor, but he has been much too lenient with the crowd who merely go in for motoring as an amusement and have no consideration for others. An excellent suggestion is made by the *Times*. If the evil cannot be suppressed by less drastic measures, the road surveyor should be instructed to introduce a few waved places to guard the villages "and considerations of the equations to such waved forms shows that their deterrent effect increases proportionately with the speed of the vehicle." The letter quoted above was made public on Saturday; within five days one member of the Royal Family (Prince Maurice of Battenberg) and the chauffeur of another (the Duke of Connaught) are fined for exceeding the speed limit. Prince Maurice was shown to have been travelling at the rate of over forty miles an hour—to be exact 42 miles 1508—and the Gambe lay Bench by whom the case was tried being no respecter of persons, fined him £5 explaining that the amount was higher than is usual for a first offence, because the speed was so excessive. The speed of the Duke's man was not so great and he was let off with a fine of 40s. Speaking figuratively I take off my hat to those magistrates; and I am sure that their action will not cause any displeasure to the young Prince's elders in exalted quarters.

MIND AND MUSCLE AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

The permanent staff of the India Office is distinguished for the classical attainments of some of its members, Mr. Hirzel to wit, as is only proper with a man like Lord Morley of Blackburn in the position of chief. As Dr. Johnson said: "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat." But the India Office is not only celebrated for condition, it possesses a notable sprinter in the person of Mr. Sidney Charles Schofield, who joined the department nine years ago and is a second class clerk in the Accountant General's branch. Mr. Schofield figured prominently in the morning papers on Monday as the winner of the Surrey Walking Club's race from London (Westminster Bridge) to Brighton, 51¾ miles, in 8h. 26m 58secs. Although Mr. Schofield was 15m. 44secs. behind the record, it was his first effort of the kind over such a long course and moreover he suffered from foot soreness over the last part of the journey. There were sixteen competitors, all of whom, except two, accomplished the whole distance. A visitor from Coronopolis, Mr. A. R. Edwards, also competed on his own. He reached the goal in 9h. 40mins 38secs. and promptly, without waiting for a rest, turned round, to walk about to London! I should like to go tiger shooting with Mr. Edwards.

THE DUFFERIN FUND AND LADY DOCTORS.

That medical women in India and their friends are very far from being satisfied in all respects with the organisation of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is a matter of common knowledge The United Kingdom branch of the Association of Medical Women in India have now decided to take certain steps with a view to the removal of the grievances alluded to. Miss Benson, M.D., has recently placed before members of the Home branch certain proposals with the result that Lord Morley as Secretary of State for India and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst as President-elect of the Dufferin Fund, are to be asked to receive a deputation on the subject. From the official account of the meeting presided over by Mrs. Scharlieb, M. D., the changes desired are that the Secretary of the Dufferin Fund should be a qualified medical woman and that at least one of the members of the Central Committee should be a lady doctor. The establishment of an efficient service of medical women for India is also recommended.

BOULANGER.

When are we to have a complete and authentic narration of the Boulangist movement? M. Arthur Meyer, the well-known French Royalist, has just made a valuable contribution to the materials that are awaiting the examination of the future historian of this extraordinary episode in modern French life. In one of the series of articles, M. Meyer is at present writing for the *Gaulois*, under the heading "What our eyes have seen since 1870" He deals with the prominent part taken by the Comte de Paris, the Duchess d' Uzes, the Comte Dillon, M. Henri Rochefort, M. Paul Deroulede and himself in the strange events in which the brave General was the leading spirit of, perhaps it would be more correct to say, the cats' paw. Apparently M. Meyer does not say anything about M. Constans, the man who, more than anybody else, was instrumental in suppressing the movement which at one time threatened to have such startling consequences and who was considered by the late Lord Lytton to be the strongest man in France. That is how M. Constans was described to me at the time by one, then Ambassador, in a conversation that I was previleged to have with him at the Embassy in the rue du Faubourg St. Honore, formerly by the way the palace of Bonaparte's sister, Pauline. According to M. Meyer, the enthusiastic Duchesses not only financed Boulangism but turned its figurehead into a Monarchist. There were, he points out, two separate Boulangist Committees—one composed of Monarchists and the other of Republicans. The Republican Committee, he declares, did not know of the formal existence of the other, but the Comte Dillon who was the principal wirepuller belonged to both organizations. The plan of the Royalists was to get Boulanger made President of the Republic; then to dissolve the Chamber and secure the election of a Constituent Assembly which would have revived the monarchy with the Comte de Paris as King. Rochefort, who was one of the leaders on the Republican side, does not accept M. Meyer's statements in their entirety. "I do not know," he writes, "what M. Dillon may have told the Royalists. But if Boulanger had had fewer scruples and had taken the Elysee on January 27, 1889, the partisans of the Restoration would have found that their propaganda had been in vain." Rochefort resents the imputation that Boulanger's Republican supporters were all dupes. "I have," he declares, "every reason to believe that it was the Royalists who were duped." M. Rochefort attributes Boulanger's failure to effect the *coup d'etat* necessary to place him in power, to political scruples; M. Meyer maintains that it was solely a case of *cherchez la femme*.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. William Leatham Bright, whose death at Folkestone is announced, was the second son of John Bright and at one time sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for Stoke-on-Trent. Unlike his illustrious father, Mr. W. L. Bright did not join in the Unionist split and a rather good story was current at the time. In reply to a letter received from his father, the subject being Home Rule, Mr. Leatham wrote: "You have, I regret to say, employed language which should not be used by one statesman to another!" One almost wants to have known Mr. Leatham to thoroughly appreciate his naive protest. He was all that is comprised in the words "a very decent fellow" and not devoid of brains, but he had no more claims to be described a statesman than has the average member of Parliament.

I heard the other day on what I consider to be good authority that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's policy of immediately granting a constitution to the Transvaal was carried against the whole of his Cabinet. If this be true what a strong man he must have been to have finally won them over to his side or at any rate to have got them to withdraw their opposition. He may have been right or wrong in his views, but his steadfastness was a pattern which some of those superior persons who had the impudence to look down upon him might advantageously copy.

The "steeple crowned wide-brimmed hat" said to have been worn by the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England was, we are told, the real curiosity of the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition held at Cambridge in connection with the Jubilee Church Congress. As Cambridge is practically on the borders of Oliver Cromwell's country the admission of such an exhibit was, in a sense, quite appropriate as well as a sign of present-day toleration, but where does Art or Ecclesiasticism come in?

GREAT FRENCH STRIKE.

LINES WORKED BY MILITARY RESERVISTS.

Electricians and Tramwaymen Join in.

PROSPECTS OF MEDIATION IN RAILWAY DISPUTES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct 13.

The Bordeaux railways have struck. Thus every part of the country is affected. Nevertheless, though the area of the strike is expanding, the situation has been improved by the Government working the lines.

Communication between London and Paris has been re-opened, and a number of trains are running.

The Government has ordered destroyers to be in readiness at the ports to convey the English mails. Food supplies are being transported via the Seine.

A service of motor-cars between Paris and Boulogne is running, the fare being six pounds.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Reuter wires from Paris that a bomb outrage has severely damaged a building in the Rue Berri.

The employees of two Paris tramways have struck.

At a meeting at Bordeaux of the employees of the Southern Railway, it was decided to strike to-day.

The Electricians partially darkened Paris yesterday evening, interrupting traffic, but the the theatres and cafes were open. The latter, warned by experience, had provided lamps.

The situation generally regarding the railways has improved. M. Briand has received communications from both the strike committee and the directors of the companies expressing a desire to negotiate through his intermediary. The directors state that the Eastern Orleans and Mediterranean railways are working normally. Trains are running on the Northern Railway, while the men of the Paris Metropolitan Railway disregarded the orders to strike.

M. Briand has conferred with the crimina and military authorities, with a view to taking rigorous measures for the repression of the strike. There were several more arrests yesterday evening.

The automobiles are reaping a harvest by transporting passengers to the coast. Three English ladies paid eighty pounds to be carried by motor-car from Dieppe to Marseilles.

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from Paris that the electricians have struck and the boulevards are in darkness.

M. Briand has announced that the provisioning of Paris is assured. Foodstuffs are arriving and will continue to arrive normally.

Socialist deputies are complaining of the action of the Government. They demand the immediate convocation of the Chamber.

Another leader was arrested this afternoon and other arrests are expected to-night.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The improvement in the French railway situation is attributed to M. Briand's calling out the railway reservists. Thousands responded, and were supplied with armlets indicating that they were under military discipline. The employees of the Northern Railway however ignored the order.

The arrival of cattle and vegetable trains and boats has averted a famine in Paris.

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from Paris that the situation has further improved. The men of the Orleans Railway have returned to work, a number of Eastern railwaymen are returning while goods trains on the Western and Northern lines are running practically as at normal times.

New Indian Mail Route.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

It is officially announced that owing to the French strike the Indian mail goes to Ostend, whence a special train will take it to Brindisi. The homeward mails will follow the same route.

The last despatch of parcels, via Dieppe, reached Paris safely, and was duly forwarded.

Further arrests of the strike ringleaders were made in Paris and the provinces this afternoon. They are charged with incitement calculated to lead to damage to property. Two employees have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for impeding the freedom of labour.

Homeward Mail Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Reuter wires from Boulogne that the whereabouts of the homeward Indian mail is unknown.

Two hundred and sixty P. and O. passengers arrived in Paris safely yesterday and proceeded at 9-20 p. m. to Marseilles.

LATER.

Ninety-one British travellers arrived at Marseilles three hours late and embarked on the P and O "Mongolia".

The Messageries steamer "Australien," leaving Marseilles on 19th October, will call at Genoa on the 20th to take any mails and passengers prevented from reaching Marseilles.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne that the Commonwealth will contribute £2,500 to the Scott expedition.

GREAT GALE OFF BRITISH COASTS.

Many Wrecks.

HEROIC RESCUE WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The British coasts are strewn with wrecks from the gale of yesterday.

The Glasgow steamer "Heathfield" foundered off Sheringham, and it is feared that sixteen men were drowned.

The St. David's lifeboat was dashed on the rocks in Ramsay Sound, after rescuing three of the crew of a schooner. Three lifeboatmen were drowned. The remainder clung to the rocks for fourteen hours and were rescued with difficulty.

LATER.

The gale over Britain was renewed last night. The bodies from the British steamer "Cranford" are being washed ashore at Hartlepool and it is feared that twenty have been drowned.

The Aldeburgh lifeboat effected heroic rescues from the steamer in the hurricane and similar bravery is reported round the Coasts in the face of terrific seas.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

Hopeful Feeling.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The first Cabinet meeting since the adjournment of Parliament was held to-day.

The Veto Conference met previously, and its daily deliberations are inspiring hope of a successful outcome.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that whatever is the issue of the Conference, it can confidently be predicted that Home Rule all round will bulk largely henceforth in the Liberal programme, as the necessary first step to the realisation of a Federal Empire.

Earl Gray, during his recent prolonged visit, impressed on Unionist statesmen the wisdom of resorting to Federalism to solve constitutional difficulties.

NEW EDUCATION FUND FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Bishop of Calcutta announced yesterday at a meeting at Bishop's House that a Nonconformist gentleman, who had known India for many years and who owed it a good deal, had promised £50,000 towards a fund to promote English and Eurasian education in India. The undenominational churches had invited the Church of England to join in the administration of the money.

AMERICAN COTTON BILLS OF LADING.

A Guarantee Company Suggested.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

New York telegrams report that American and European bankers, conferring on the question of the cotton bills of lading, have decided that the only possible solution is the creation of a company with an adequate capital to guarantee the validity of bills at six to seven cents per bale. This is considered a concession to European representatives. Hitherto no steps have been taken to organise a company.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Austrian Emperor's Assurance.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, opening the Delegations yesterday, said he was glad to announce that the alliance with Germany and Italy had become, if possible, still firmer and more intimate. Relations with all other Powers were very satisfactory.

The Austrian papers comment on the Emperor's exceptionally definite endorsement of the strength of the Triple Alliance.

ENGLISH RACING.

Middle Park Plate Result.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The latest betting on the Cambridgeshire is:—8 to 1 against Electra, 100 to 12 against Whisk Broom, 100 to 11 against Halcyon, 100 to 7 against Bronzino, and 100 to 6 against Yellow Slave and Atty.

LATER.

The race for the Middle Park Plate was run at Newmarket this afternoon with the following result :—

Borrow	1
Seaforth	Dead heat
Pietri	Dead heat

Five ran.

The race was won by a neck.

The betting at the start was :—100 to 6 against Borrow ; 5 to 4 against Seaforth ; and 11 to 8 against Pietri.

DEATH OF A SCOTTISH JUDGE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The death is announced of the Scottish Judge Lord Low.

[Lord Low was a Lord of Session, Scotland. He was born in 1845, son of James Low, the Laws, Berwickshire. He married Annie, daughter of Lord Mackenzie, Lord of Session, in 1875. He was educated at Cheltenham; at St. Andrew's University; St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A., 1st Class Honours. He was called to the Scotch Bar in 1870.]

ANXIOUS SITUATION ON THE FRONTIER.

Commissioner Hurries back to India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reuter's Agency learns that the situation on the frontier is causing much uneasiness. Sir George Ross-Keppel left by this week's mail, returning to India three weeks before the expiry of his leave. He will proceed direct to Peshawar, arriving on the 1st of November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

With reference to Reuter's message of to-day regarding the situation on the Indian Frontier, the latest news received at Simla shows that the Adamkhel have dispersed, and that the situation which was recently threatening has greatly improved. The Government of India are confident that a firm and judicious handling of the Tribes will lead to further amelioration of the situation.

AUSTRALIAN PENNY POSTAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Commonwealth Postmaster has directed that the stamps of any State shall be usable in other States, and has introduced a bill for penny postage throughout the Commonwealth and to Great Britain in 1911.

HILTON-LEITCH GOLF MATCH.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The greatest interest has been aroused by a golf match of seventy-two holes, of which 36 were played at Walton Heath and 36 at Sunningdale, between Miss Cecilia Leitch, nineteen years old, and the former open champion, Mr. Harold Hilton, the latter conceding half a stroke. Miss Leitch won by two up and one to play.

MARQUIS DE SOVERAL RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Portuguese Ambassador in London, Marquis de Soveral, announces his resignation.

FERRER DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Reuter telegraphs from Madrid that the Ferrer demonstrations have not been marked by disorders.

TIBETAN SITUATION.

Grave Discontent in Lhassa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The "Statesman" says:—"We learn from a Tibetan source that considerable popular excitement has been caused at Lhassa by the arrest of the Dalai Lama's Agent in the Tibetan capital, a venerable Khempo or Abbot of seventy, on a charge of preparing supplies to be sent to the Dalai Lama at Darjeeling. It is stated that the Amban gave an order for the beheading of the Abbot, but desisted on the loud protests raised by the Tibetans. He was, thereupon, kept in prison for some time and on September 30th he was taken away towards the Chinese Frontier, his actual destination being unknown. There is great apprehension in Lhassa and also at Darjeeling as to his ultimate fate as it is feared that what the Chinese were afraid to carry out in Lhassa may be executed in China. According to the same advice, the reports that have been sent via China to the effect that the Tibetans are quiet and contented under the present regime are misleading, and it is declared that on the contrary there is grave popular discontent at the harassing administation, as alleged, of the local Chinese officers and continued exile of the Dalai Lama at Darjeeling. These statements, however, come, as we have stated, from Tibetan sources."

SHOOTING FATALITY AT WELLINGTON.

Result of a Joke.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Oct 14.

Further details are now given of the fatality at the Wellington Gymkhana ground on 12th instant. Corporal Canon, of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, who is in charge of the Gymkhana, loaded the single barrel gun kept at the pavilion for shooting bandicoots. He then left the gun in the office and asked Belley Maistry, a servant of the Club, to obtain cash for a cheque for Rs. 120 at the depot coffee shop. When the man returned with the money, Corporal Canon told him to take it to a native banker at Coonoor and have it credited to the Club's account. Belley Maistry playfully told Corporal Canon that he would abscond with the money. Canon, thereupon carried the joke a step further. Forgetting the gun was loaded, he pointed it at Belley and pressed the trigger. The man dropped and expired immediately. Corporal Canon bears an exemplary character and much regret is felt at the incident.

The Divisional Magistrate and Cantonment Magistrate held an inquest, and a verdict that the deceased was accidentally shot was brought in.

Mr. Travers Phillips, District Superintendent of Police, also investigated the matter.

Corporal Canon has been arrested and is being charged by the police under section 304.

NIGHT RAID ON A MISSION SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

A midnight raid on the Diocesan Mission Girls' School, Bhawanipur, is reported. In the early hours of Wednesday morning, several thieves entered the Mission buildings and made away with clothing and ornaments belonging to a European Sister and three Bengalee lady teachers.

Sister Mary was aroused and came out of her room. A thief armed with iron bar gave chase. The Sister took refuge in her room and raised an alarm. In the meantime, the thieves left with the booty. So far the police have been unsuccessful in tracing the thieves.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

A Question of Drafts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

In the High Court the Chief Justice delivered judgment this morning on the interlocutory application by the Official Assignee in the matter of the insolvency of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. and in pursuance of which the National Bank, Ltd, was required to show cause why an order should not be passed directing the Bank to pay to the Official Assignee, Rs. 4,349-2-8, under the following circumstances :

Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. prior to the failure, obtained certain orders from merchants in Madras in execution of which Messrs. P. Macfadyen and Co., Agents in London, purchased goods and consigned the same to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. and drew drafts for them on Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. After these drafts were drawn as "Documents against acceptance" they were sold by Messrs Macfadyen and Co. to a Bank in London and the drafts arrived in Madras on 13th October, 1906. The National Bank in Madras sent the drafts to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. for acceptance on 18th October. Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. accepted the drafts before their failure, but did not send them back to the Bank before the firm failed. On 22nd October, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. became insolvent and on 24th October the Official Assignee sent the drafts to the Bank who returned the same to the Official Assignee. The Bank thereupon, on production of duplicate bills of lading, obtained possession of the goods from the Customs House and delivered the same to the respective indentors obtaining payments from them of the sum of Rs. 4,349-2-8. The question raised on the present application was, who was entitled to the values of the goods, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. or the Bank ?

After hearing arguments on both sides his Lordship delivered judgment holding that the acceptance of drafts by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. was not completed by delivery. His Lordship further held that the bills of lading were not in the possession of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. with the consent of the true owner and that they had not in law been accepted at the date of the insolvency. The application was therefore dismissed with costs which were directed to be met out of the estate.

MULTAN HINDU CONFERENCE SEQUEL.

A Protest Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

It appears that some Sikh dissentients did not like Baba Gurbaksh Sing Bedi's eulogistic references to Hindu legends and gods. A protest meeting was held of Tat Khalsas at Multan on Wednesday at which resolutions disavowing Baba Sahib's observations and spiritual leadership were passed. In the evening Baba Gurbuksh Singh delivered another sermon defending his position and was the recipient of an ovation from the Sikhs at the close of the sermon.

MATRIMONIAL SUITS IN THE PUNJAB.

Litigation Decreasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

During the year 1909 the number of matrimonial suits in the Punjab fell from 3,502 to 3,194. The decrease is said to be due to the following causes, viz., to the realisation of the uselessness of bringing presumptive suits for possession of wives and to the fact that suits for the custody of wives have been abolished under the new Civil Procedure Code and also to the enhancement of Court fees, coupled with the wider discretion given to courts in the use of coercive measures to execute decrease for the restitution of conjugal rights and also to the difficulty experienced in proving marriages. In Mianwali, however, there was a considerable increase in matrimonial cases and the District Judge ascribes it to the fact in that district a woman is as much an article of trade, as a goat or a sheep.

MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Penalty for Resigning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Government of India has been pleased to fix penalties to be exacted from a Military Assistant Surgeon or Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department on resignation within three or seven years respectively from the date of entering the service, at Rs. 1,400 in the case of the former, and at Rs. 500 in the case of the latter.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

The R. M. S. "Dufferin," with details on board for Bombay, arrived here this morning from Rangoon. About 52 details for embarkation on the transport "Dongola" sailing from Bombay on the 20th ; boarded the vessel immediately. The "Dufferin" leaves this evening.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction of a Branch Line of Railway on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge from Dhakia Station on the Moradabad-Chandousi Branch of the O. and R. Railway to Sambal, a length of 14·64 miles as an integral part of the O. and R. Railway. The line will be known as the Dhakia-Sambhal Branch of the O. and R. Railway.

Mr. A. S. Harington, Chief Engineer with the Railway Board, retires from the 20th of October 1910, and Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circuit No. 2, Calcutta, succeeds him.

Mr. T. R. Scovell, Superintending Engineer, from leave, reappointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, and Superintendent of Local Manufactures for State Railways, Bombay, and Captain G. J. W Smyth, R.E., is on relief by Mr. Jauson transferred to the O. and R. Railway.

Messrs. M. G. Norman, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, and E. H. Keelan, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, N. W. Railway, receive a step in promotion.

Mr. C. A. Williams, Assistant Signal Engineer, is posted to the N. W. Railway.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

A Visit to Hyderabad.

The further hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Friday at the Bombay High Court, before the Special Tribunal composed of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Kashinath Hari Ankushkar, the approver, was cross-examined by Mr. Baptista. Witness said that he did not remember having referred to buffaloes in his confession before Mr. Palsikar. He had been to Hyderabad more than once, and he knew all the four bridges. He had seen the old bridge before he came to know Tikhe. He had heard that arms could be had, but from whom and where he did not remember. He would be surprised to hear that there were no shops near the bridge for the sale of arms. He did not write his name on the letter, as it was a secret letter.

He had addressed the letter to Tikhe. It was not true that he wrote the letter from the lock-up at the instruction of Mr. Page. He went to Hyderabad some eight days before the Ganpati for the purpose of bringing the image of Ganpati to Aurangabad. On Ganesh Chaturthi day he was at Aurangabad. He first saw Tikhe on the road, but there was no talk then about secret societies. It was not true that he was at Gharpure's house on the Dassera day. Witness asked Tikhe about the bomb formula and he gave one in English and Marathi. He took the formula to Aurangabad to show it to the members of the Secret Society. Witness gave the formula to Datu Joshi and he had not seen it since. He did not know of the formula before and he had derived his knowledge exclusively from the formula. The nature of the oath he had taken was to do patriotic work. He did not know who the members of the Aurangabad secret society were. At Nasik Ganu showed him two pistols and he said he had six more, which he would show in the morning. After the murder of Mr. Jackson, Shankar became angry with Ganu. It was Ganu who suggested that the bundle of the pistol and the cartridges should be thrown into a well.

Cross-examined by Gangaram accused, witness said that he was an old friend of the accused. The arms in the house of the accused were old ones. Witness came to know Anante through the accused who administered him the oath. Witness did nothing for the society after taking the oath.

When did I tell you that that was Savarkar's society ?—At the time you gave me the oath.

Can you prove that it was Savarkar's society ?—I cannot, but you told me so at the time you administered the oath.

Who projected the dacoity ?—It was you who told me.

Did you consult me when you wrote the letter to Tikhe ?—No.

And by the word "buffalo" used by you in the letter you meant the members of the Society ?—Yes, it was a secret letter.

You did not show me the bomb formula ; were you afraid of me ?—No, I was not afraid of you, but I did not see you after receiving the bomb formula.

Re-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness said that when he wrote that he was going to Nasik, he intended to go there to see the dramatic performance.

Dattatrya Pandurang Joshi, another approver, examined by Mr. Weldon said that after the Ganesh Chaturthi of 1909, Anante went to Nasik. After his return, Anante showed witness a loaded pistol and some cartridges. He left the pistol with witness. The next day witness, another boy and Anante went to Balkrishna Maharaj's tomb and there they fired the pistol. Anante went back to Nasik and took the pistol with him. Anante returned to Aurangabad after about fourteen days. He was accompanied by one Bhombkar and they brought with them a formula for making bombs. Ankushkar gave it to witness who handed it on to Deshpande. Deshpande read it and said that it did not contain full information. After witness heard of the murder of Mr. Jackson, he burnt the formula. About Dassera time witness, Anante, Gangaram and others formed a plan to carry out a dacoity, but the idea was given up as witness pointed out to others that they had not proper arms with them at the time. The dacoity was to take place at Pimpri. He saw Ganu Vaidya before December and Ganu then said that two men were going to Pen to learn making bombs. It was intended to send Kashinath Ankushkar, but Gangaram was opposed to it. On the morning of the 20th of December he went out, and when he returned he saw Deshpande in his house taking his meals. Witness, Deshpande and Anante were together, and passed Ganu Lohar's house. Witness went to the house and called him out. When Ganu came out, Anante asked him if he could make a pistol like the one he had shown him and Ganu in reply, said that he could not. In the evening witness, Ganu and Ankushkar and Anante went to Nasik. Witness went to Ganu Vaidya's house. There witness, Kashinath and Ganu Vaidya went to take a bath and at six o'clock they went out for a walk. On the road they met Dandekar and another boy. About 8 o'clock they returned to the house and after supper they all went up to the third floor. Ganu there showed them a bundle from a cupboard in which there was a white metal pistol. There was also a bundle of cartridges which he concealed in the roof of a neighbouring house after the murder. Then there came a rap at the door, and Ganu went down with a pistol and some cartridges. Some time after Pranjpe came into the house and said to Ganu that the work had been done at the theatre. Pranjpe also told Ganu to dispose of what he had in the house. Then Ganu went upstairs and brought with him the two bundles of cartridges and the pistol and then they both went to Ganu's brother's house, the house of the first accused. Ganu told his brother that the work had been done and the Collector Sahib had been murdered at the theatre by the Aurangabad boy. Ganu then asked his brother to dispose of the boxes of cartridges. Witness next took the pistol and threw it on to a neighbouring roof. Witness then burnt all the papers of the society which were in Ganu's possession along with the bomb formula. The next morning Ganu went out and brought with him a boy and gave him two bundles of cartridges and one pistol. Anante had given witness some of his photographs which were found in his house by the police. The note-book shown him was his. It contained Ganu Vaidya's address in his own handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said that he, Anante and Gangaram were together when witness proposed a dacoity and subsequently witness objected to it and the idea was given up. Ankushkar was informed of the proposal and he showed his willingness to join it. There has one sheet on which the bomb formula was written in Marathi and English. Shankar got very angry with his brother, when the latter gave out the information that Mr. Jackson had been murdered. Shankar had nothing to do with the bundle of cartridges. At Sarkarwada he saw many of the accused, but he recognised those only whom he had seen and whom he knew. Witness made his confession before Mr. Palsikar, but no inducement was offered to him by the police. The object of the Society was to do patriotic work, to relieve the poor and to make the country independent.

And you did nothing towards making the country independent ?—No.

It was mere idle talk and the Society did nothing ?—Yes, the Society did nothing.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Details of its Destruction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The "C. M. Gazette's" correspondent gives a graphic account of the gradual destruction of Dera Ghazi Khan in a series of articles. He says that the undamaged portion of the city is crowded to excess ; three fourths of the total population of over twenty-one thousand still remaining there, while one-eighth have gone to Multan, the remainder finding shelter in the district. Rents of accommodation have gone up ten times and are beyond the reach of the poor.

The Civil Station remains undamaged, but like the rest of the city its destruction is a question of years. At present, there is no intention of removing the Civil Station to the new site, but provision has been made for it there, and the chances are that the transfer will soon be essential. The erosion for a few days averaged 200 feet in 24 hours, but even now though the flood season is over, the work of erosion is going on. At present many open sites are stacked high with the debris of the demolished houses awaiting transport. A portion of the town is still flooded owing to the breaching of the embankment and in every depression lies evil smelling stagnant water. The correspondent adds that the condition of the people is truly pitiable and their trouble have been far more prolonged than would have been in case of sudden destruction.

LORD MINTO.

Farewell Dinner at Simla.

THE VICEROY'S REVIEW OF HIS REGIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The United Service Club this evening entertained the Viceroy at a farewell banquet. The dinner was excellently managed and was a brilliant success. Over 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Plain dress with Orders and Decorations being worn by all present and the hosts included practically all the leading Civil and Military Officers at Simla. General Drummond, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, occupied the chair in the absence of General Sir Douglas Haig, President of the Club, and proposed the toast of the evening. The Viceroy was given a great reception and his speech was exceedingly well delivered and loudly cheered.

General Drummond, proposing the Viceroy's health, said :—

THE VICEROY'S TOAST.

"Gentlemen, in the absence of the President of the Club, Sir Douglas Haig, I have been asked to preside at this dinner, and I now have the honour to propose the toast of our distinguished guest, His Excellency the Viceroy. May I be permitted to remind you, Gentlemen, that Lord Minto was in Simla many years ago in the seventies before the Afghan War and that in entertaining His Excellency, we are doing honour both to our Viceroy and to one of the oldest inhabitants of Simla. I would also refer to the fact that His Excellency is the only Viceroy who has dined at the Club as a private member, an honor which we all greatly appreciate. Even in those distant days to which I have alluded, Lord Minto had begun to make his career famous. Already well known as a brilliant horseman, he had earned his spurs in the field with the Turkish Army in 1877. He then saw fighting in the Afghan War in 1878 and '79. In 1881 he served with Lord Roberts at the Cape, then came more fighting in Egypt in 1882 and in 1885, fighting again in Canada, the latter from 1898 to 1904. He rendered eminent services to the Empire as Governor General of the great dominion of Canada and from 1905 to 1910 he has been Viceroy of India.

"Gentlemen, truly, a splendid career, but think of the great changes which have taken place since Lord Minto first landed in this country. When he returned as Viceroy in 1905, he found that with the spread of education, with progress in every direction and with ever-increasing facilities for travel, the inevitable time had arrived when His Majesty's Indian subjects would aspire to a greater share in the government of the country and he realized that a change in the system of administration had thus become a matter of urgent necessity. But the modification or a long established system involved the solution of many grave and difficult problems, and I venture to say that no Viceroy, on taking up the reins of Government, has ever been faced with questions so difficult or with burdens of responsibility so heavy as those which His Excellency has been called to meet. How Lord Minto rose to the occasion is well known to us all ; his patience, his tact, his courage, his absolute fearlessness when in personal danger and his sympathy with all legitimate aspirations have won him wide expressed admiration and we earnestly hope that, slow as the results of the new policy may be in declaring themselves, His Excellency may long be spared to see the fullest success, crown those liberal measures of reform which he initiated and with which his name will ever be associated. It is not only by ourselves that His Excellency's departure will be regretted, but by all classes of His Majesty's loyal subjects in India. Lord Minto has no firmer friends than the great Indian Princes. Ever mindful of their best interests and with a chivalrous regard for their cherished traditions, he has drawn still closer those ties which have hitherto so happily existed between the great States of India and the British Crown.

"And so also will all classes deplore the departure of Her Excellency. Lady Minto will be ever remembered for her unremitting labours on behalf of the women of India. Her Nursing Association will live long and flourish as a permanent tribute to her memory. It will be a sad day for Simla when it loses her charming personality, but she may rest assured that she will always be held in the esteem and affection of all those who have been privileged to enjoy her gracious and kindly friendship and her generous hospitality. And, gentlemen, while Lord Minto has nobly upheld the traditions of the house of Elliot as a great successor to his distinguished greatgrand father, he has been ably supported by Her Excellency and by his charming and accomplished daughters. Can we ever forget the lead they have given us in sport or the triumphs of Lady Eileen at Annandale, at Calcutta and in the jungles, to say nothing of her brilliant performances on the Amateur stage ! It will be a sorrowful day for us when we bid farewell to Their Excellencies and to Lady Eileen. We wish them a safe and restful journey Home and we sincerely hope that they may have a happy meeting in the Old Country with Lady Errington, with Lady Charles Fitzmaurice and with the rest of their family. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of a high-minded and chivalrous nobleman, H. H. the Viceroy."—(Loud Cheers.)

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

H.E. Lord Minto, in reply, said :—"General Drummond and Gentlemen,—I am quite incapable of expressing to you my appreciation of the reception you have given to the toast of my health. I warmly recognise the honour you have paid me inviting to the banquet of to-night. It is very welcome to me to see an old friend in the chair, an old friend who has reminded me of the happy times at Simla in years gone by, who has spoken far too kindly of my past career and has brought many memories back to me of old soldiering days which I only wish were to come over again. I must thank him too for all he has said of Lady Minto and my daughters. Lady Minto has been deeply interested in the welfare of India. We owe very much to her untiring energy and assistance, and I know how earnestly she hopes for the success of those institutions she has done her best to encourage. I assure you, gentlemen, we shall all of us say goodbye to India and our many friends with a very bitter pang. But, gentlemen, I feel above all that I am surrounded this evening by those to whose loyal support I have owed so much during the last five years. Time flies by so quickly in India, every moment is so full, days merge into weeks and weeks merge into months so imperceptibly that we lose count of the years till it suddenly dawns upon us that our official race is almost run, and the Viceroy has so constantly to face the present and so often to speculate as to the future that he has no time to look behind him at the history he has helped to make till the time of his departure draws nigh.

LIFE OF CONSTANT STRAIN.

His daily life of necessity is a constant strain. Reports from the outposts of the Empire, reports of Frontier raids with their their stories so often little known of the heroism of the Frontier officers, correspondence with the heads of local Administrations and with great Ruling Chiefs of India, information as to political ambitions and warnings as to seditious machinations, schemes for the development of Railways and Irrigation, the improvement of Agriculture, the extension of education, assistance to Commerce and Industry, increasing facilities for Postal and Telegraphic communication, Military efficiency together with the betterment of the lot of our splendid Army, British and Indian, the encouragement of thrift and all that goes to ameliorate the position of the teeming millions of this country are only additions to the routine administration of the Government of India.

"But, Gentlemen, I am very far from wishing to emphasize the individual work of the Viceroy. The official life of every public servant in India is a time of toil and responsibility. I do not believe that the people at home realise the amount of work or the self-sacrificing devotion demanded from their fellow-countrymen in India. Services rendered in a distant land, in a climate trying to European constitutions, often entailing separations from much that is dear to men and women, services for which the rewards of appointment to high office, are few and can be but sparsely bestowed, but to which the men who have borne the burden and heat of the day should, in my opinion, have the first claim.

ENVIRONMENT OF "FILES."

"Gentlemen, here in Simla we are in an environment of "files." The constant companions who never leave me, who brandish a blue label in my face in the small hours of the morning and congregate to receive me in my tent after a hard day's shooting. It may be ungrateful of me not to reciprocate their affection. I have known men so wedded to their society that they could not do without them. I am fully prepared to treat them with all due respect, but personally I have much sympathy with the views of a Departmental Clerk whose case was once brought up to me by a certain Secretary to Government. I forget just now whether it was a case for promotion or dismissal. I was some years ago, but the Secretary looked serious and hinted that there were some doubts as to the poor man's sanity, for he had been into his office and found him kneeling before a table upon which were a mountain of those portentous bundles we know so well with their blue, red and green decorations. His hands were raised to heaven and in a voice of earnest supplication he was crying aloud, 'Oh Lord, deliver me from these files.' 'Well,' I said, "he certainly is not mad." I only hope his prayers were granted. But, gentlemen, we all know well enough that the files merely embody the detail of our every-day work. We shall be judged by the value of it as a whole and it is no waste of time to look back occasionally and to take stock of its records.

INDIA ON ARRIVAL.

"It is nearly five years, since I landed at Bombay. In the ordinary sense of expression I was new to India, and yet perhaps not so new to her as some of my predecessors. I had been brought up in the midst of Indian traditions. On both sides of my house I was descended from ancestors who have been distinguished as rulers and soldiers here. I had read much of Indian history and had been fascinated by the stories of its invading hosts, the rule of its great Emperors and the romantic tales of European adventurers and I had seen service in Afghanistan and made life-long friendships with Frontier officers, fully recognising the heavy responsibilities of the great office to which I had been appointed. I confess that I looked forward to the future with hope and pride. I assumed the reins of Government under conditions that seemed to me peculiarly favourable. Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, were already in India and were carrying out that memorable tour which has so impressed the personality of the King-Emperor upon his subjects, has assured them of his personal interest in their welfare and has confirmed their loyal devotion to the Throne. Moreover, I felt that I was succeeding a statesman who had bequeathed to me an administrative machinery, the efficiency of which he had continuously laboured to perfect.

"Much has happened since those days. The sky did not fulfil its promise of fine weather. It has often been difficult to penetrate the mists that have gathered round us. The clouds have been heavy and threatening. We have, heard the

MUTTERINGS OF A STORM.

But putting aside for a moment the abnormal anxieties that have weighed upon us, I hope, I am entitled to say that the Government of India has during my term of office continued faithfully to discharge its daily work for the benefit of the people committed to its charge and the maintenance of peace upon our borders. Our Frontiers have, on the whole, continued quiet.

THE FRONTIER TROUBLE.

We had two small military expeditions the rapid organisation of which and the completeness with which their object was obtained, reflect much credit not only upon the troops and the distinguished General who commanded them, but also upon the Military administration which has done so much to further the preparation of our Indian Army for war, and we have to deal with a succession of raids into British territory led by outlaws, some of them carried out in considerable strength and with great daring, to cope with which in the future, we are carefully overhauling our system of Frontier protection. But so far our difficulties have not in my opinion exceeded what we are bound to expect in accordance with our policy of non-interference with the warlike tribesmen of the hills. The personal influence of our Frontier officers has done much to foster mutual understanding with the Tribes and our relations with them have become generally more friendly than in years gone by. Moreover the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan in the spring of 1907, the cordial relations he established with the Government of India and I trust I may say too the personal friendship I share with him, will, I hope, tend still further to insure the success of our efforts to preserve the quiet of our mutual frontiers.

"But, Gentlemen, the borderland is a tinder-box, which the merest spark may ignite. Many of you here, to-night, know those wild hills by heart and admire the fierce bravery of their people and you know too how impossible it is at any time to guarantee that these will continue to keep the peace and we have had anxieties elsewhere. On our North Eastern Borders we have been called upon to face new conditions and have had to consider questions affecting Frontier States who look to us for protection. I hope that so far the Foreign Department of the Government of India has proved itself a good 'Warden of the Marches" and as head of that Department I cannot say how much I owe to the assistance of its able Secretary.

INTERNAL TROUBLE IN INDIA.

"In the internal affairs of India, too, we

have had our troubles. Plagues, Malaria, Famine we have had our best to combat them and I hope that the advance of science and the devoted labours of the expert officer, to whom India already owes so much, will ensure an ever-increasing knowledge of the best means of alleviating the miseries which, from time to time, afflict her people; and, gentlemen, notwithstanding the difficulties we have had to face which after all have been those with which our predecessors have so often been confronted, I trust that we have been able to keep pace with the growing demands of the country and to inaugurate not a little useful legislation.

UNREST IN INDIA.

"I have merely endeavoured, gentlemen, to sketch what I may call the normal history of my administration. Pari passu with that history there has been another story to tell of times that have been anything but normal. We have passed through five eventful years. Ever since I landed at Bombay the political state of India has been foremost in my thoughts. In those early days, I could not but realise all too soon that the political atmosphere was heavy and electric. I felt it—my colleagues felt it,—I believe everyone, who thought at all, felt it, and as my knowledge of the state of public affairs increased, I became more and more aware of a sullen and widespread dissatisfaction and discontent, dissatisfaction shared by many loyal subjects of the Throne. There was wide-spread political unrest quite apart from revolutionary sedition; some great change was evidently affecting the conditions which British Administrators had hitherto so successfully directed and controlled. Influences were at work which the Government of India could not shut its eyes to. Ambitions had come into existence, the justice of which we could not deny. The central machinery of the Raj magnificently as it had worked was apparently no longer up to date "and what did those ambitions aim at?"

AMBITIONS ASPIRATIONS.

Please remember, gentlemen, I am only talking now of what I will call "loyal" unrest. Briefly and speaking quite generally, I believe those ambitions merely embodied the hopes of many thoughtful Indians, that a greater share in the Government of India should be open to their countrymen. Those hopes were based largely on Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, but what were the causes which had so accentuated the existence of those hopes? I have so often spoken as to this that I must ask you to forgive the repetition. They were due to the best of my belief to the ripening of the educational seed which the British Rule has systematically sown, accelerated by the deep impression produced throughout Asia by the successes of an Eastern Military Power. The seed was at any rate bound to ripen some day. We were bound some day to reap the results of what we had sown and to me it has seemed that our recognition of those results has not come a moment too soon and that has saved India from many troubles. What I would wish to impress upon you is that the factor, the grave and novel factor, which the Government of India had to deal with, when I came to India was the development of the ambitions to which I have referred. There have always been undercurrents in India, hostile to British Rule, emanating often from traditional religious beliefs and superstitions from which political agitators have attempted to profit. But the problem with which the Government of India was confronted in 1906 was something much more genuine and therefore much more serious. It was the assertion of a political awakening.

There were two ways of dealing with it. It was more easy to the Government of India to say we will not listen to these new ideas, they are opposed to the stability of the British rule; or to recognise the justice of them as the product of years of British Administration and adaptation of British Political thought. We had come to the parting of ways and to my mind there has never been a shadow of a doubt as to which was the right road to follow. It was perfectly open to us either to refuse to recognise the signs of the times or to recognise them and attempt to deal with the new conditions. I can only say, Gentlemen, that if we had adopted the former course we should have gone back upon all that we have said and done in the past and alienated from the cause of British Administration men who had been brought up in its doctrines and built up hopes upon a belief in its justice We should have them into the camp of the enemy to become the traducers of the British rule. We should have perpetuated a discontented India. Holding these views we believed that the time had come for a further

EXTENSION OF REPRESENTATIVE PRINCIPLES.

in our administration. That decision was arrived at by the Government of India after mature consideration and was warmly accepted by Lord Morley to whom we owe much for the eloquent and powerful support he gave us at a critical time. I am anxious, Gentlemen, to impress the nature of our decision upon you. It was in response to no seditious menace. It was no pandering to the threats of rebellion. It was the mere acknowledgment of what we believed to be just claims. We had to look below the surface and beyond the incidents and accidents of the hour in order to direct into fruitful channels, currents of thought and feeling which govern often half consciously the attitude of numbers of men.

But, Gentlemen, in the spring of 1908 the Mozufurpur murders sent a thrill of horror through all loyal India and the Manicktoola Garden discoveries gave warning of ramifications of an anarchical plots aiming by means of assassinations and outrages at the destruction of the British Rule, a plot which it became the first duty of the Government of India, as custodian of the public safety, to annihilate with all the weapons at its disposal and if those weapons were insufficient to forge others specially adapted to meet the subterranean machinations. Our so-called repressive legislation was our reply to the incipient anarchy.

What was the Government of India to do? Was it on the strength of the Manicktollah discoveries and the crimes which have followed in their wake to withdraw recognition it had vouchsafed to the justice of political claims two years earlier? Were those claims to be bracketted with the methods of outrage, dacoity and assassination? I cannot attempt to say to what extent the refusal to reply to reasonable political hopes might have driven those, who would otherwise have been loyal, to sympathize with active rebellion. To me it has always been of vital importance to avoid the possibility of such a catastrophe. I have consistently refused to allow the whole of India to be branded as disloyal in deference to personal intimation, for that is really what it has amounted to by anarchical conspirators But the position had become complex. The Government India had to play a double part, with one hand to dispense measures calculated to meet the novel political conditions, with the other hand sternly to eradicate political crimes. In the midst of such complications I could not enter lightheartedly on a policy of reform, but I refused to lose faith in it. How we have played our part I leave it to posterity to judge when the passions of the hour have subsided and the incidents of the story have assumed their true proportions.

I need not conceal from you, gentlemen, how great has been the strain of the last two years and the public, especially the public at home, not fully acquainted with Indian difficulties has perhaps not unnaturally been unable to distinguish between the utterly different problems and risks that have confronted us. The necessity for dealing with reasonable hopes has been lost sight of whilst every outrage that has occurred has been taken as indicative of the general state of India, and throughout its time of trouble every action of the Government has been subjected to microscopic examination, to a running fire of newspaper criticism, to questions in Parliament, to the advice of travellers who have returned home to write books on India after a few weeks' sojourn in the country. Whilst sensational head lines have helped to fan the imagination of the man in the street who in his turn has cried out for strong measures regardless of the meaning of his words and for a strong man to enforce them. Gentlemen, I have heard a good deal of strong men in my time and I can only say that my experience in all our anxious time in India has taught me that the strongest man is he who is not afraid of being called weak.

CAN INDIA BE RULED FROM LONDON?

I have often wondered,—I have no doubt many of you here to-night have wondered—whether the centralised political machinery of Great Britain subject as it is to many influences, surrounded as it is, too, by the danger due to false impressions which the marvellous increase in all means of communications has so much favoured, could in a case of really dangerous emergency do anything but hamper the hands of those entrusted with the preservation of the distant territories of a mighty Empire. Such has been the state of affairs the Government of India has had to face.

ORIGIN OF THE REFORM SCHEME.

Our answer to the problem submitted to us has been the enlarged councils, Imperial and Provincial together with such legislation as seemed to us imperatively necessary to restrain the culture of sedition. You know the composition of the Councils as well as I do, there is no necessity for me to explain. I would wish, however, to remind you that my object when Sir A. Arundel's Committee first took up the consideration of a scheme of reform was not only to ensure a larger representation of interests and communities but to attract to a share in the Indian Administration those who had a solid stake in the welfare of India. I was convinced that the addition of such material to our Councils would not only broaden the basis of our administration, but that in doing so it would strengthen the hands of the Government of India.

RULING CHIEFS IN INDIA.

"I believe that it has helped immensely to do so and, Gentlemen outside our councils stand the Ruling Chiefs of India, administering their own wide possessions yet sharing with the Raj the responsibility for the maintenance of the welfare and the glories of their country. I looked to them too for that advice which their intimate knowledge of their people so well entitled them to give and the cordiality of the loyal response has still further added to the solidarity of those great interests whose assistance I have been so anxious to secure.

INDIANS IN EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

"But in addition to the enlargement of the Legislative Council there has been a change in the composition of the Executive of the Government of India, which though it requires no legislation is in its acceptance of a principle fraught with the weightiest meaning in respect to the future of British Administration. I allude to the appointment by the Secretary of the State of an Indian to a seat on the Viceroy's Council. It was the literal fulfilment of the hopes held out in Queen Victoria's Proclamation, but nevertheless its advisability has been much debated, and as I had not a little to do with the careful considerations it involved, it may not be out of place for me to elucidate one point in connection with it as to which I have held strong views. Whilst fully recognising the necessity for the representation of diverse Indian Communities and interests of the Legislative Council I have always argued that appointment to the Viceroy's Council should be made only to grounds of efficiency in addition to general qualifications for high offices. The Viceroy's Council constitutes the Supreme Government of India and I cannot but foresee difficulties if in attempting to recognise racial claims the necessary qualifications of an Indian member should be disregarded. But given such qualifications I have maintained that race should be no bar to the appointment. Mr. Sinha is the first Indian colleague of the Viceroy. It is quite unnecessary for me to remind you of the great position his distinguished and exceptional abilities had obtained for him at the Calcutta Bar, and, gentlemen, I cannot let this opportunity pass without bearing testimony to the able assistance he has rendered to the Government of India and thanking him for the absolute fairness and broad-minded patriotism which has always characterised the advice I have so often sought from him.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

"The first sessions of the New Councils has been characterised by the moderation of tone in their debates and the goodness of their members. The official and unofficial would have in their discussion of public business been brought into much closer contact than heretofore. The policy of the Government of India on public affairs have been freely discussed and the reasons for it have rendered much more available to the outside world. But the reforms have done much more than this. They have immensely cleared the air, they have helped to define the true intentions of the different political factors. Moderate political thoughts have throughout India rallied to their support, the representatives of extreme views have been located in their own camp. The machinations of anarchy have been disclosed, a line has been distinctly drawn between the supporters of political change and the instigators of political outrage. The Government of India, the leaders of Indian thought and the Indian public can now judge much more correctly of the surrounding conditions. The depressing suspicion, an apprehension of mysterious influences have largely disappeared.

A HAPPIER FEELING IS ABROAD.

"I am far from saying, Gentlemen, that sedition has disappeared or that we have seen the last of political crime. It would be culpable to disregard the information at our disposal. But I absolutely deny that should further outrages occur they can be taken as symbolical of the general political state of India or that they can justly be assumed to cast a slur upon the loyalty of the people.

AN APOLOGIA.

"I have been criticised as oversanguine for asserting the improvement in the state of affairs in the face of disclosures of plots and criminal prosecutions. I reply I say that those who persist in basing the criticisms on such material have never grasped the protentous meaning of the iniquities the Government of India has had to face during the last few years and totally misjudged the position at present existing in this country. I hope you will forgive me, Gentlemen, for having dwelt at unpardonable length on the story of "The Reforms" on the condition of affairs that led up to them and the difficulties which have surrounded their accomplishment, for they have been the great work of the Government of India during my administration. Though they have been accelerated by exceptional circumstances, they are the necessary response to the evolution of political thought, fostered under the tuition of British Administration, and though I readily admit that the true value of their result can only be tested as years go on, the Government of India can unhesitatingly assert that their inauguration has gone far to remove the unrest which had shaken public confidence throughout India.

A PROPHECY.

"The mists which have blinded us are lifting and the sun has commenced to shine again. The battle the Government of India have fought has to the best of belief been won. If it is fought again by a future generation in accordance with a still further advance in political thought it will, I hope, be under conditions less involved than those with which we have had to deal. Great problems these must always be, the administration of our vast Indian Empire with its multifarious nationalities, religions and castes. But if I may venture to prophesy, the political agitation we have had to deal with will sober down under the more favourable condition we have inaugurated for the discussion of the great question affecting the economical and industrial development and the direction of educational policy upon which the welfare of the people of India vitally depend. I rejoice to feel that I am about to hand over the reins of Government to Lord Hardinge, a statesmen whose abilities have distinguished him in many lands and who inherits traditions of great service rendered to India.

"Gentlemen, this is the last occasion upon which the Government of India and the representatives of the Public Services can meet together during my term of office. I have told you my story. I have told it to you who have been my fellow-workers and comrades at troublous times who have helped me to steer the ship through many dangerous straits, the men of the great services which have built up the British Raj. We may perhaps at times have thought differently as to the course to be steered; it could not but be otherwise. But you have stood behind me loyally, and I thank you, and I leave India knowing fully well that you will perpetuate the great traditions of the British Rule, perhaps with few opportunities of much public applause, but with the inestimable satisfaction that you are doing your duty.

"Gentlemen, I shall never forget the gathering of this evening and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the hospitality you have extended towards me to-night."

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Exhibits now Arriving.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 14.

The U. P. Exhibition buildings have now for some time been complete and the exhibits which began to arrive on the 1st of October are daily coming in, in increasing numbers. Tents on the camping ground are now being erected, and everything begins to assume a more finished appearance. The erection has been completed of one of the units in the power house for the electric installation and some of the main avenues of the Exhibition are now brilliantly lighted at night. When the Viceroy pays a visit to Allahabad on the 9th of November in order to lay the foundation-stone of the Minto Memorial Pillar, it is hoped that most of the exhibits will be in their places. The collection of shikar trophies promises to be one of the most interesting feature of the whole Exhibition. At least one jungle scene is being arranged, in which quite a large number of animals will be shown in their natural surroundings. These will include rhino, tiger, panther, deer, and numerous other smaller inhabitants of the jungles. In addition to this no less than four fully set up tigers are being exhibited. One of these kindly lent by Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan of Bhopal has already arrived.

CHARGE OF CAUSING AN ACCUSED'S DEATH.

Policemen Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 14.

The case in which Surendra Nath Mitra, the Police Officer in charge the Moureswar Thana in the Birbhum District, Head Constable Ganga Ram and two outsiders were charged before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampurhat with having caused the death of Bhola Khot, sometime ago, in course of extorting a confession from him, have been committed to the Sessions and will be tried at Birbhum, and a Special Judge will be appointed to try the case.

DEATH OF EUROPEAN RAILWAY GUARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 14.

A European guard of the East Indian Railway, named Robin, aged about 22, was found at about 3-30 yesterday morning lying beneath the rails of No. 4 Down line at Kidder Junction terribly injured. Assistance was at once summoned, but the unfortunate man died. He uttered the words "pilot" and "waggon" in an effort to explain how the accident occurred. It appears that he had come from Asansol with a coal train the night previous and yesterday morning he was booked to work Up No. 217 goods train and was marshalling up waggons shortly before the accident. It is supposed that he was struck during shunting operations, or else that he was knocked over by a down train on the No. 10 line.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 14.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut. Fooks, No. 62 Coy, Royal Garrison Artillery and Lieut. Day, No. 77 Coy.

On return from a course of instruction at Chatham, the following Royal Engineer officers are posted to Military Works as shown:—Majors E. N. J. Burn to Secunderabad Division and A. J. Pilcher to Quetta; Captain E. K. Molesworth to Quetta: Majors L. H. Close to Mhow and J. M. C. Colvin to Quetta.

Captains R. G. King and J. S. Barbar, R.E., from leave, are posted to the Lucknow and Quetta Divisions respectively.

2nd-Lieutenant B. E. Hickson is posted to the 27th Cavalry on appointment to the Indian Army.

Brigadier General F.C. Beteon has been selected to succeed Brigadier General Poett on the Staff of the Southern Army.

Captain Longstaff, R. F. A. is posted to the 30th Battery, Lucknow.

Colonel T. J. R Lucas, Principal Medical Officer, Peshawar Division, is transferred to Jubbulpore and Jhanshi Brigades and Colonel S. C. B Robinson to Peshawar Division.

Captain R. G. A. Tate, R. A. M. C, is appointed in charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Ambala.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

In an open letter to the Prime Minister, Lord Charles Beresford calls attention to the immediate need for laying down seven heavy warships, to be additional to the existing building programme; to this end a substantial loan is needed.

Mr. Birrell, addressing a meeting at the Sheringham Liberal Club, said that he ventured to assert that as in the case of the Death Duties, the land taxes would be removed by no Government.

Mr. Walter Long, M. P, has decided to offer the greater part of his Wiltshire estates for sale in May next. In a letter to his tenants he states that the financial policy of the Government in relation to large landowners compels all those interested in land to consider most carefully their position.

The conference of shipbuilding employers and representatives of the locked-out boilermakers has adjourned without coming to an agreement.

The Church Congress opened on September 27, at Cambridge. The Archbishop of York delivered a striking sermon at Ely Cathedral, in which he referred to the relations between Church and State.

Mr Justice Jelf has resigned his position as Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Montagu Lush, K. C., has been appointed to the vacancy.

A great battle concluded the Army manœuvres, the fighting raging round Caiseleury Ring, which was captured by the Blue and held against repeated assaults.

Mr. H. F. Prevost Battersby in a criticism of the manœuvres, writes that tactically they resolved themselves into one bad battle, and that was proof enough that many more were needed.

The Queen's Own Canadian Rifles left Liverpool on Sept. 24 for Canada. A telegram from the King was received wishing them God-speed and a safe return.

The result of the Sutor court-martial is announced by the War Office, the King having commuted the sentence of dismissal from the Service, awarded by the Court, to one of severe reprimand.

At Fareham on September 28 Lieutenant Siegfried Helm, of the German German Army, was committed for trial on the charge of sketching the fortifications near Portsmouth.

The Board of Agriculture has laid before the Development Commissioners an important scheme for the encouragement of light-horse breeding in country districts.

It is reported that Mr. Marconi has made a discovery regarding long-distance wireless telegraphy which renders the possibilities of the system practically limitless.

The Rugby football season began at Twickenham on Sept. 24, Harlequins beating Old Merchant Taylors by 11 points to 5.

The jury which has been investigating the Hilldrop Crescent mystery has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Crippen. The foreman stated that they were agreed that the remains were those of Coroa Crippen, otherwise Belle Elmore, and that she died from myocine poisoning.

M. Chavez, a French aviator, who was competing in the Transalpine competition, flew from Brigue to Domodossola, thus crossing the Alps. He met with an accident in descending, with resulted in his death

Two other aviators—M Poillot, a young Frenchman, and a German named Plochmann—have also been killed.

The German Socialists have added another striking victory to their recent successes in by-elections for the Reichstag by winning on the second ballot the set in the Lebus Division of Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

Riots surpassing anything which has taken place in Berlin since 1848 took place on Sept. 26 and 27 in that city. They arose out of the employment of non-union men by a firm whose workmen are on strike.

By 567 votes to 445 recorded for Mr. Sherman, Mr. Roosevelt has been elected temporary chairman of the Republican New York State Convention at Saratoga. This means that the ex-President will be able to control both nominees and platform, but the result is to cause a wide split in the party.

The leader of the Liberal Party in Egypt has addressed a letter to the British Acting Agent in Cairo, in which he protests against the pretension of the "so called" National Party to speak in the name of the entire Egyptian people.

The Obituary List of the week includes:—Col. H. Godfray, late of 109th B.I.; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. T. Maitland, late of B.S.C.; Lieut. Begie, 40th Pathans; and Mr. G. Lawrence, an old Mauny man.

AVIATION.

TWO MORE AIRMEN KILLED.

While flying with a passenger in an aeroplane near Charires on Sept. 25, M. Poillot and a companion fell with the machine from an altitude of sixty feet. M. Poillot was killed on the spot and the passenger lies in a serious condition with a fractured skull. M. Poillot, who was twenty-four years of age obtained his certificate in July.

At Mauberg the previous high a similar accident befell another airman, M. Fontenelle, and he was taken to hospital in a dying condition

A Reuter telegram from Mulhausen state that the airman Plochmann, when flying at the Habsheim Aviation Field on Wednesday, fell from a height of about 150ft. He received severe injuries and was carried unconscious to the local hospital, where he succumbed during the night.

AIRSHIPS AT ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The Military Correspondent of the "Times" says that the Army airship "Beta" did more at the recent manœuvres than has been accomplished by any dirigible at previous Army manœuvres, and any comparison with the French or German dirigibles would be all to the "Beta's" advantage. Though the two aeroplanes attached to the Red Force did not play any prominent part in the operations, the aeroplane is the best machine for tactical reconnaissance, and the correspondent thinks it is desirable before the next manœuvres to create corps of airmen.

AVIATION IN RUSSIA.

The Czar has telegraphed his congratulations to the officers participating in the aviation fortnight in Russia, and his sincere wishes for their further success in this new military branch.

The Grand Duke Alexander Mikhaylovitch, chairman of the Russian Aerial Fleet Committee, has issued another appeal for subscriptions. The officers sent by the committee to study aviation in France, he says, proved themselves the equals of their French comrades. The committee has decided forthwith to order twenty more aeroplanes and to prepare thirty military airmen by 1911.

GERMANY AND THE NEW ARM.

Berlin, Sept. 30.

To encourage the development of the "fourth arm," the German Ministry of War announces a £5,000 aeroplane competition across country for next year. The route will be from Aix-la-Chapelle, near the Belgian frontier, to Berlin and will across the towns of Cologne, Dusseldorf, Essen, Dortmund, Hamm, Munster, Osnabruk, Honover, Brunswiek, and Magdeburg. The total distance to be covered is 389 miles.

DRAMATIST AND CENSOR.

The Censor has refused to licence "Pains and Penalties," a play by Mr. Laurence Housman, in which the central figure is Queen Caroline describing the play, the author states that George IV's first act on ascending the throne was to have the Queen's name removed from all public prayers. "This is used as the motive which brings her back to claim her rights in England where she becomes the pawn of political parties. The great scene of the play is the trial in the House of Lords, in connection with the Bill of Pains and Penalties which George IV. passed against the Queen. There are several reference to the King—all culled from the speeches of Lord Brougham who appeared for the Queen. These were published in the papers of the day, and can be read now by any one who cares to trouble to look them up, but must not, apparently, be spoken on the stage. George IV. originally appeared in one scene, but I recognised the danger of introducing so exalted a character, and therefore cut the scene before the play was submitted to the Censor at all. The play was to have been produced by Miss Gertrude Kingston at the Little Theatre, and was submitted to the Censor without the author's name as Miss Kingston wishes to every cases only to make this public after the performance. It was rejected as a whole. No passages were marked, and I have unable to ascertain that any alteration would lead to change the Censor's decision."

INDIAN UNREST.

The following letter, by Major Ronald Ross, C.B., is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—In your admirable series of articles on "Indian Unrest" little stress seems to have been laid (though I may have over-looked references) to what must be one of the principal causes of that unrest, the extreme wretchedness in which the vast masses of the Indian people live—I mean particularly what may be called the mechanical causes of that condition, bad housing and insanitary surroundings.

Probably the only class of British officials in India who ever really penetrate into these mysteries of misery are the medical and especially the sanitary officers—a class to which I had the honour of belonging for many years. One has actually to see the interior of the houses, in which each family is often compelled to live in a single small cell, made of mud walls and with a mud floor; containing small yards littered with rubbish, often crowded with cattle; possessing wells permeated by rain soaking through this filthy surface; and frequently jumbled together in inchoate masses called towns and cities. The sanitary condition may be inferred from the fact that the total death rate in India is nearly double the British death-rate. Taking merely a Government report which happens to be lying on my table, I see that in the five years 1902-6 the mean annual death-rate was nearly thirty-four per thousand, and in 1907 the death rate was more than thirty-seven per thousand on an average for the total population in British India of 225,921,60—rising to as many as 114·31 in the town of Dinga, and to as many as 106·67 in the Gujrat district of the Punjab. The industry, thriftiness, and patience of the Indian people are proverbial; and yet here surely there is enough to make them somewhat restless at times.

It will, of course, be said at once that these conditions have existed in India from time immemorial and are no more likely to cause unrest now than previously, but in my opinion the unrest has always existed there in a subterranean form. Moreover, in the old days the populace could scarcely make any comparisons between their own condition and that of more fortunate people—now they can compare their own slums and terrible "native quarters" with the much better ordered cantonments, stations, and houses of the British officials and even of their own wealthier brethren. So far as I can see such misery is always the fundamental cause of all popular unrest; I have always understood that it produced the French Revolution, and I think that it causes the unrest which occurs in Ireland and even in England. Seditious meetings, political chatter, and "aspirations" of babus and demagogues are only the surface manifestation of the deeper disturbance—a manifestation which occurs only when the strong hand is relaxed.

It will be said at once that all this misery is merely the result of unavoidable economical causes; but this is much open to doubt I fear it must be confessed that the slum is largely a condition found only in certain nations. It has been almost entirely banished from Germany, Sweden, and, I believe, several other nations; but it abounds not only in India, but in Britain, most of our colonies, and in the United States. If it can be banished from some countries why cannot it be banished from all? Surely there is here something else besides unconquerable natural causes.

Much of what has been said in the "Times" regarding our future policy in India is absolutely true, but I think that much has been left unsaid. It is quite correct that in connection with our great work in India the British people must be true to its highest and oldest ideals, but times are changing and we must also adopt some new and still more fruitful ideals. I think that we are not sufficiently scientific in the way in which we deal with these immense questions of town management and sanitation—fundamental subjects of administration which are all too often relegated to the background of affairs. We are too fond of endless talk about the mere machinery of Governments the formation and powers of committees and so-called representation of the people in them. Experience is beginning to show that all this really produces little effect on the mass of the people—the slum abounds almost as much in British towns as in Constantinople. Great stress is laid upon character in the rulers; but they require knowledge as well. To place a man of the greatest integrity at the head of a large municipality or district is not enough—he must also possess a full knowledge of how to deal with such problems as I mention. It is just there I think we fail. Town management and sanitation are difficult arts, requiring much training and thought, and it is not disrespectful to say that most of our greatest officials are extremely ignorant of them.

It is a commonplace with sanitary men in India and elsewhere that they can often obtain no serious or intelligent hearing of their pleas. I need quote only a single example, which I have often referred to in the "Times". Malaria alone causes, according to official estimate, more than one million deaths per annum in India. Eleven years ago we found how the disease is produced, and I suggested a simple and inexpensive method for rescuing it—a method which has been carried out successfully in many parts of the world. And yet it is only quite recently that any organised attempt has been commenced in India to act upon this suggestion. To me it seems that the construction of a really efficient sanitary service for India, and close attention to the housing and town managing problems and to allied questions would confer a much greater benefit on the Indian people than mere political adjustments and readjustments. For this sanitarians have been crying for years, but they have always cried in the wilderness; and the conclusion of your series of articles seems to be an appropriate moment for reiterating opinions so often stated by all of us and so often forgotten.

Sir John Rees writes as follows to the same paper:—

Sir,—May I refer for a moment to one of the thirty-seven—would they had been thirty-nine—admirable articles, by the production of which you are rendering a great public service at a critical moment in the history of India? I hope and believe that these articles will be republished in book form, to the great satisfaction of all, and particularly of that small band to which I belong which daily endeavours to counteract the monstrous and malignant misrepresentations to which the Government of India are subjected from sources your correspondent indicates, and which find a ready, whether real or affected, acceptance in certain quarters.

Your special correspondent in dealing with the Native States says the present Viceroy in his speech at Oudeypore wisely laid great stress on the fact that in pursuance of the pledges given by the British Crown to the rulers of the Native States, our policy is one of non-interference in their internal affairs. Previous Viceroys have enunciated the same policy and political officers serving immediately under the Government of India are naturally careful to carry out instructions which it is the immediate concern of the Foreign Office to enforce. But there are other, and in some cases very important, Native States which are still in political relations with Provincial Governments. One such political charge is, in population and revenue, though not in area, one of the four greatest in India.

I think there must be others besides myself who have held the post of British Resident who very much doubt whether the declared policy of the Government is properly enforced in such cases, Officers from the local Civil Service promoted to the post of Resident are too often convinced that the only good government is the government to which they have been accustomed and that it is their duty to reproduce in the Native State to which they are accredited the conditions of the British administrative district in which they served, and to review the State administration as if it were a Government Department for which they were responsible. Such officers are inclined to establish a regular system of receiving petitions against officers of the Native State, and practically lead the Ruling Chief in such matters as the appointment of Minister, wherein his initiative should be carefully and jealously preserved.

Ministers lent to Native States as Dewans offend far more than Civil servants appointed as Residents. Such are invariably persuaded that the more they introduce the British system and supersede that of the Native State, the better they will be earning the rewards which will be theirs when their foreign service is finished and they return to the British Indian bosom. Thus it is that the precious individuality of particular States, their historical continuity, their associations, their economic and social characteristics—all those distinguishing features which never can be restored—are obliterated in the pursuit of a pale red uniformity.

Though I possess, I hope, a provincial as well as an imperial sense of loyalty, I would rather see every conceivable political change immediately under the Indian Foreign Office than allow this process to continue unchecked, and it is one that the Ruling Chiefs concerned cannot but bitterly, though perhaps silently, resent.

[Such as the one day a year all tied to the discussion of Indian affairs in the House of Commons is now mortgaged to the Labour benches and to those who make use of the House to air amateur and sentimental views upon Indian administration, I venture, as one who realises with your special correspondent the paramount importance of preserving unimpaired the position of the Ruling Chiefs, to trouble you with a letter on this subject.

KAISER AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

While a considerable amount of space has been devoted by the German Press to the utterances of Vienna journals on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor William to the Emperor Francis Joseph, there has been practically no independent comment, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" on Sept. 25. The semi-official "North-German Gazette," however, lays stress upon the intimate character of the visit, which "lent a peculiar tone and colour" to the occasion. The cordial sentiments of the Viennese for "our Emperor, the true friend and ally" of the Monarch of Austria-Hungary, found expression in the warmth of the welcome accorded to him by the representatives of the citizens of the Austrian capital, "which came straight from the heart," and in the enthusiastic reception of the Emperor William's speech. The writer concludes:—

"In Germany we have followed these manifestations with pleasure and with sympathy, and the German people greets them as a new proof of the deepening that is in progress in the unique relationship which binds the two empires. The alliance which was concluded in the cause of peace and was expanded into the Triplice has fulfilled its lofty task with the greatest success for a generation, and will remain in the future an instrument for the blessing and the welfare of the nations."

The peaceful character of the Triple Alliance is likewise accentuated in an article in the "Cologne Gazette," written in reply to certain English comments in connection with the Emperor William's speech in Vienna. The very circumstance, the journal asserts, that the three members of the Alliance, although States of high intellectual and economic development, have founded their system of defence on the basis of compulsory service is "an extraordinary effective check upon adventurous menaces to the world's peace." The writer then disinters the "legend" of the presentation of an ultimatum by Germany to Russia at the time of the Balkan crisis in the spring of last year. Germany's action—which, according to the "Cologne Gazette," consisted solely in making plain "without uttering any threats," that in the case of an attack upon Austria-Hungary from any quarter Germany would stand by her ally—was dictated by the consideration that for Germany to look on calmly at intrigues "which aimed at the humiliation" of Austria meant "the disruption of the Triple Alliance" It was not a question "of an intervention, but of warding off dangers which threatened us." After remarking that "a curious chance has hitherto ordained that this grouping of the Powers (the Triple 'Entente') should always be found to be opposed to German interests," the journal concludes that Germany is completing her armaments in order to be prepared for all eventualities, not in order to harm any one. "The new German Empire has followed this course for four decades, and will continue to follow it, because by so doing it satisfies specifically German interests. And when that has been finally recognised abroad an understanding will result automatically."

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Count Aehrenthal had on Sept. 27 a long conference with Hakki Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, who arrived in Vienna from Paris and afterwards resumed his journey to Constantinople It is semi-officially maintained that the conference between the Grand Vizier and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister had no object or importance of a general political nature, that it concerned neither a convention nor an alliance, but remained within the limits of the immediate interests of Austria-Hungary and Turkey. The meeting is explained to be the natural consequence of the interview between the two statesmen at Marienbad in August.

The "Neue Freie Presse," in discussing the loan question and the alleged military engagements between Roumania and Turkey, advances the plea that France ought, in her own interest, to welcome the establishment of political friendship between Austria Hungary and the Ottoman Empire, if only because the maintenance of peace must thereby be more effectively guaranteed. The "Neue Freie Presse" adds:—

"Every French politician knows quite well that, however close the 'rapprochement' between Austria-Hungary and Turkey may become, it could and would have no other object than to serve the cause of peace, and that all assertions to the contrary are entirely devoid of sense. The same applies to the friendly relations between Turkey and Roumania, neither of which countries can reasonably have the slightest wish to make trouble in the Balkans. Were it even true that they have concluded a military convention—though it is expressly and decidedly denied—such a convention could only proceed from the desire to cow disturbers of the peace and to avert external storms menacing to the welfare of the Balkan States."

Therefore it is hard to understand, continues the "Neue Freie Presse," why France should be so misled by foreign cries of alarm. Finally says the "Presse":—

"The three Powers that have the greatest number of Mahomedan subjects must work together to prevent Turkey from becoming really independent. The Russian Government seems to derive the greatest gain from this policy, and intends, by putting pressure upon Turkey, to prevent above all, a revival of the Turkish Navy, which Abdul Hamid, to the joy of Russia, had artificially destroyed. The two ironclads which were sold by Germany to the Turks—and which have done more than all the efforts of the protecting Powers to derive into the background the Cretan question nurtured by these powers—are represented as a danger to peace because they are unwelcome to Russia. The three Powers do not intend to let the Ottoman Empire grow strong. Though England is particularly interested in keeping the Dardanelles closed, though France has every interest in the economic development of Turkey, France and England favour the policy of Russia who does not want new Turkey to be stronger than the old and who is the foe of new Turkey as she was the foe of the old."

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The conference in Edinburgh between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the representatives of the Boilermakers' Society on the subject of the shipyard lock-out came to an end on Sept 23 without an agreement being reached. The lock-out notices will, therefore, remain in force until a settlement is reached. At the close of the conference which lasted three days, the following official statement was issued for publication:—"We have adjourned our conference. There are proposals before both sides which are being considered, and we will meet again later, at a date to be fixed, to take them up." The failure of the conference is due to some extent to the fact that the men's representatives would not assume plenary powers, and were not altogether prepared. The employers regards the conference as a loss of time, so little having been accomplished. Strict secrecy has been observed and reports purporting to contain the essence of the proposals are officially disclaimed, and described as mere guesswork. The men's representatives will not improbably consult the rank-and-file before the conference is resumed. No date has been arranged for the resumption of the conference, and it is clear that the lock-out must drag on for some time.

The cardroom operatives decline to accept the proposal made by the employers as a condition of arbitration in the cotton trade dispute that the Fern Mill shall restart work at once. They are willing to do so only if the employers will consent to the reinstatement of the grinder whose discharge was the original cause of the dispute. As the Employers have repeatedly declined to do this, there is at present a prospect of a lock-out of 700 mills to-morrow, Oct 1.

The South Wales miners on September 27 balloted on the question whether they should give financial support to the Cambrian workmen in the event of their striking or strike in sympathy with them. The returns up to the present indicate that there will be no general strike.

The conference of representatives of transport workers met on Sept. 23 and decided to take immediate steps to establish a federation of the trade unions concerned. The number of workers in the carrying trades whose unions are expected to join the federation is over 180,000.

London, Sept. 30.

The lock-out in the Lancashire cotton trade begins to-day. The last effort at peace failed yesterday.

Mr. Askwith, K.C., the Board of Trade arbitrator, brought the masters and men together, but the conference only ended in a deadlock.

About 150,000 workers will be rendered idle at once, and 350,000 more if the lock-out continues.

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SOURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THEN THEY "WALK UP."

The people of a certain town have been going in crowds to see the freak which the showman describes as follows:—

"Now we show. Walk up, ladies and gentlemen—walk up. The marvellous African hyæna. Measures 14ft. from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and the same distance back again, making in all 28ft."

AN EYE TO ECONOMY.

A young lady who taught a class of small boys in the Sunday-school desired to impress on them the meaning of returning thanks before a meal. Turning to one in the class, whose father was a deacon in the church, she asked him:—

"William, what is the first thing your father says when he sits down to the table?"

He says, 'Go slow with the butter, kids; it's fourteen pence a pound,'" replied the youngster.

DEPENDED.

He was a plucky fellow, and little given to complaining. So, when the barber began slashing his chin and cheeks in a feeble pretence of shaving off his two-days' growth of beard and whiskers, he kept silent.

But he gripped the sides of his seat pretty hard.

"Beautiful day, sir," said the barber at last. "Razor all right, sir?" Here he made another incision. It was like the excavations at Pompeii.

"Razor all right?" repeated the customer. "Well, if you're skinning me it's pretty easy, but if you're shaving me it's jolly hard."

RECKLESS BATTING.

It was the last match of the season, and the Spudgefurrow stonewallers were at the wickets. They had been at the wickets, indeed, for three hours and they had scored three runs. The umpire was yawning, the spectator were whistling the "Dear March in Soul."

The bowlers bowled slow full-tosses, slow long hops. All to no purpose. The Spudgefurrow stonewallers would not be tempted.

At last one of them made a stroke which very nearly resulted in a run.

Then the local wit awakened.

"Don't lose your 'ead, Bill—don't lose your 'ead," he cried in a hoarse voice. "If you git so reckless we shall 'ave ter wake the scorer."

THE ONE AND ONLY.

She had a figure like twenty elephants in one, and a voice fit to command the British army.

"William," she shouted, "take your feet off the parlor table this instant."

"Margaret!" he responded in a voice charged with manly determination, "I want you to know that there is but one person whom I will allow to address me in that name."

"And who is that, sir, may I ask?" she roared, towering above him.

He cast one furtive glance at her and made up his mind. "Why, dear," he answered, as he gently removed his feet from table, "you, of course."

PITY SHE WAS ABSENT.

They were travelling peacefully home in their lumbering market-cart when from the shadowy hedge there leapt two unkempt forms.

Not much time was wasted in useless talking. The unkempt ones in a earnest and business-like manner went through the pockets of Farmer Williams and his daughter, turned them out of the market cart, and drove off in it themselves.

"Dear, oh, dear," wailed the poor old man. "Here's a nice to-do. Horse and cart and money too—all gone. Oh, dear—"

But his faithful daughter was there to comfort him.

"Not the money father, dear," she said. "I hid the purse in my mouth."

"In thy mouth, lass?" cried the old man. "Good for thee. But, oh, what a pity thy mother wasn't here. We might ha' saved the horse and cart."

A GOOD PAIR OF BOOTS.

"You know," said a "smart" young man to a girl, "someone has said that 'if you would make a lasting pair of boots take for the sole the tongue of a woman.'"

"Yes," replied the girl, "and for the uppers you ought to take the cheek of the man who said it."

EVERYBODY WORKED BUT FATHER.

"Please, sir," said the ragged street urchin, "give us a copper!"

"I'll give you a 'copper' all right!" exclaimed the city merchant, "if you go about begging! Can't your father support you?"

The urchin shook his head.

"What is your father?"

"Why, sir, 'e's—'e's me father."

"Yes; but what is he?"

"'E's me stepfather."

"Yes, yes; but what is his profession? What does he do? Does he drive buses, sweep chimneys, or what?"

"Oh," answered the urchin, the light of comprehension dawning on his face—"o-oh! No; 'e ain't done nothink since we 'ad 'im!"

THE EXPLANATION.

Old Podkins lay back in his chair in calm content and though his wife was quite near him he was happy for she had not broken the silence for nearly five minutes.

He had been married for five-and-twenty long years, and Mrs. Podkins almost daily during twenty-four of them had disturbed the domestic peace by a too full exercise of her tongue.

"My dear," broke in Mrs. P., thinking it time she said something to interrupt the quiet, "I see by the papers that a petrified jaw two yards long has been found in Cornwall."

"What!" cried Podkins starting up. "Now I know your secret. But you never told me your ancestors came from that part of the world!"

SELF-MADE, BUT BALD.

Scene—A crowded railway carriage.

Bald-headed, Pompous Old Man (addressing passengers—"Talk about the poor of England; it's their own fault. Now, just look at me. I'm a self-made man, and proud to say so. I started with nothing but brains, and look at me now."

Stuttering Man in Corner (who is seen endeavoring to speak)—"What d-d-do you call yourself—a sel-sel-self-made man?"

Pompous Old Man—"Yes, sir—a self-made man. Can you contradict me?"

Stuttering Man—"Oh, n-n-no. Only I thought that if you-you-you were a sel-sel-self-made man, why d-dickens didn't you-you-you put some hair on your head?"

Collapse of bald-headed, pompous old man.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

With his book and pencil ready the sanitary inspector knocked sharply at the door, and it soon opened.

"How many people live here?" he began.

"Nobody lives here," answered the rosy daughter of the house; "we're only staying for a short time."

"But how many are here?"

"I'm here. Father's gone for a walk, and mother is—"

"Stop, stop!" exclaimed the man impatiently. "I want to know how many inmates are in this house. How many people slept here last night?"

"Well, you see, was the reply, "I had the toothache dreadful, and my little brother had the stomach ache, and so we all took on so that nobody slept a wink all night long."

Then the wretched inspector said he'd call again.

MUSIC AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

A physician of Geneva, in Switzerland, has successfully employed music to soothe and tranquillise the dreams of persons who have taken ether or chloroform in order to undergo surgical operations.

The music is begun as soon as the anæsthetic begins to take effect, and is continued until the patient awakes. It is said that not only does this treatment prevent the hysterical effects sometime witnessed, but that the patient, on recovering, feels no nausea or illness.

Another physician uses blue light to produce anæsthesis. The light from a 16 candle-power electric lamp furnished what a blue bulb, is concentrated upon the patient's eyes, but the head and the lamp are enveloped in a blue veil to shut out extraneous light. Insensibility is produced in two or three minutes.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance of the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depts., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE BANISHMENT OF LASSITUDE.

The Secret of Renewing Energy.

There is no sensation more dispiriting, no condition more annoying, than the utter lassitude which is so inevitable a condition of the Indian climate during the greater part of the year.

The weariness of the body and the utter disinclination to indulge in any active employment are only equalled by the inertia of the mind and the feeling of inability to undertake anything involving mental exertion.

This lassitude, mental and physical, spreads to all the organs, so that the sufferer loses appetite, feels disinclined to eat and his strength inevitably weakens.

These conditions call pre eminently for the use of Sanatogen, which doctors universally declare is the world's greatest reconstituent and revitalising tonic food.

Sanatogen is not a stimulant in the ordinary meaning of the word, and does not contain alcohol, morphia or any similar drug, yet, so rapid is its action in some cases, that, as a well-known writer has said, "almost immediately after taking it I feel as though a stream of liquid life had been poured into me."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the eminent author, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is, to my mind, a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

DECLINE OF THE FRENCH NOVEL.

THE novel is in a bad way in France. We have heard the cry before, but this season it is uttered with more than usual anguish. Neither booksellers nor publisher are making any money, and authors are gradually drifting towards the Assistance Publique. This is very sad. The custom is to blame the automobile, tennis, and golf; now, I suppose, the aeroplane is the guilty party. It is obviously inconvenient to read novels when you are flying a mile high above the earth; there is no place to put the book down when you are fatigued, or, if you do put it down, you run the risk of killing the oldest inhabitant in the particular commune over which you are passing with such elegant insouciance. No; the novel suffers from over-production. The world does not want any more. When it is hungry and would like to read, there are the books that have been written. The exquisite editions of the classics, bound in soft leather and printed on India paper, are practically unknown here—except such as are English in their origin; still, Hugo and the giants have their cheap dress—a very cheap one—in paper covers for 60 centimes. But the real diet of the people is the "roman-feuilleton." For a halfpenny you can buy all the fiction you can reasonably digest in a day, with the news of the boulevard thrown in. Fiction appears to stray, sometimes, from its proper section in the paper—but no matter; it is the pabulum of the people.

THE "FEUILLETON."

The "roman-feuilleton" is almost as exciting as aviation. You have all the sensations: battle and murder and sudden death, not to speak of domestic scenes which herald the deeds of violence and of blood. But, in the ordinary way, the romancier is having a hard time of it. No one wants his wares. Parisians are "fed up" with romances. The most serious reader turns to travel and biography and history for his relaxation and intellectual provender. He has come to the conclusion that every phase of human feeling and experience has been analysed by the novelists of the past, and there is no use in spending 3 francs 50 centimes to have the dose repeated. And so he prefers giving three times the amount for a book which deals with facts in a more or less literary fashion, throwing light on great personages of the past; describing new continents, and dealing luminously with inventions and the march of science. There is a vogue for memoirs very distinct in France just now. There is a vogue also, for the popular scientific work. Jules Verne's wonderful stories have become a little stale, because their wonder has ceased: his luminous predictions are now accomplished facts. In the same way, one may suppose that, one day or other, the wilder, and at the same time more philosophical, imaginings of Wells will be realised, and the reader will turn to other fields for his emotions.

THE AERIAL NOVEL.

One reason why the novel is going out of fashion is the failure of the novelist to march with humanity; he has failed to take note of science—to register the amazing developments that have changed existence during the last five years. The fact that Gabriele d'Annunzio has taken the air as the "milieu" for his latest book is one of the causes of his great success in France. He has caught the poetry and the vast possibilities of the new progression. So, in the future, the novelist, if he would keep any hold on his generation, must glimpse with keener eye the wonders of the laboratory and the conceptions of the engineer. Eugene Sue is dead—so is Queen Anne; but Eugene Sue is dead in the sense that none knows him any more. George Sand hardly read; Victor Hugo sells a little, very little; and Moliere and the giants are only supported by the schools. Though there is a very real and dangerous "crise du livre," as mall band of popular novelists hold their own; but the newcomers have no chance. Only by extraordinary means can they induce the public to read them—to give them a trial. The result is that many a talent lies undiscovered on the bookstall, or hidden away in those terrible twopenny boxes on the quays. The only way for the literary aspirant to become known in France is to be "protected" by a "sommite. If he can enlist the sympathies of somebody who is already well known, there is hope for him. From the elite his reputation will percolate to the masses, and some demand, perhaps, will be created for his work—provided that he write not too well.

NO BOOK REVIEWS.

Whilst the French newspapers is more literary than the English, it has this great defect, that it never publishes reviews. Here is another difficulty facing the young writer; there is no means of getting himself known, except by the publisher's puff paragraph. Indiscriminate praise killed the review in France, and now, if you see a notice of any length, you suspect that it is not altogether disinterested. Another cause of the decay in current literature in France is, undoubtedly, the poor business methods and lack of enterprise of the publishers. In these days it is absurd to ask 3 francs 50 centimes for a book printed on cheap paper and bound in flimsy yellow covers. An English house, which is bringing out French classics at 1 franc 25 centimes, well bound and printed, is effecting a revolution. In the public meantime, the publishers must reform if they wish to galvanise the public into an appreciation of their products.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

INTRIGUE AGAINST THE PERSIAN CABINET.

Teheran, Sept. 28 ("Times").—Evidence is daily accumulating of a determined and widespread intrigue against the present Cabinet. Correspondence has been intercepted implicating the Sipahdar in the rebellious brigandage of Reshid-es-Sultan and Amir Mukarrem.

TROOPS ATTACKED NEAR ARDEBIL.

News reaches Teheran from an authoritative Russian source that the Governor of Ardebil, when preparing a camp for the purpose of disarming the Shahsevens, was attacked by the latter and forced to return to Ardebil. The renewal of disturbance in the neighbourhood of the Russian frontier at a time when the departure of the Russian troops is again mooted is singularly unfortunate, Ardebil being one of the three towns occupied. Rahim Khan, the chief of the Shahsevens, is still a refugee under Russian protection.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it e

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN AND THE PLAY.

It is acknowledged, writes a London correspondent, that the majority of the theatres would be compelled to shut their doors if women were to take it into their heads to abstain from patronising them. Yet one may venture to assert that the English drama and the theatre have practically no influence at all because the majority of women—despite the heroics of the minority—regard the theatre solely as a form of recreation. Regular playgoers, or a large percentage, may be divided into two classes—the earnest playgoer and the confirmed playgoer. The former—with the assistance of certain actor-mangers and dramatic critics—have elevated attendance at the theatre, lectures on things dramatic, and the reading of censored plays, into something like a religious duty. They discourse of the decadence of the drama, of dramatic unities, and the importance of a play with a purpose, and so on ad infinitum. Some of them are really persuaded that they go to the theatre solely in the hope of obtaining intellectual stimulus. The confirmed playgoers, on the other hand, go to the theatre as a matter of habit. It is to them what the drug is to a drugomaniac: it saves them from the terrible possibility of having to pass a leisure hour alone with their own thoughts—if the chaotic panorama of such brains can be dignified by such a term. This section knows the names and histories of all the popular actresses, their habits, paste, love affairs, favourite foods, and pet aversions. They collect autographs, picture postcards, programmes, and souvenirs with an assiduity worthy of a better cause.

THE CASUAL PUBLIC.

These women, however, form a very inconsiderable section of the casual "public" to which the managers look for support. This is composed of four sorts of people: Society people, who usually make a point of seeing the most popular plays while in London; the middle-class suburban women, who regard a visit to the theatre as a special treat on birthdays and other anniversaries; country cousins, who visit the principal theates as a matter of duty; and casual playgoers, who look upon a theatre as a place to which one goes when there is nothing else to do. All these women regard the playhouse as a place of amusement. Their choice of a theatre is dictated by one of the following considerations: it is written by a famous dramatist: it is being acted by a celebrity; it has been running a long time; or it has been recommended. If they have any idea of the plot it has been gathered from the illustrated papers, and not from reading intelligent criticism. Women do not, as a rule, read dramatic criticism.

KNOWLEDGE OF A PLAY.

"When "His House in Order" was running at the St. James's Theatre, I went down the lengthy queue outside the pit doors one afternoon making inquiries on this subject. Barely 3 per cent. of the people had read more than one criticism of the play, and there were a number who had never read a line about it. they had "heard it was good" or they "wanted to see Alexander." On another occasion, during a revival of "The Red Lamp" at His Majesty's I found seven Women who were under the impression that the play was by Sir Conan Doyle, confounding it with his short stories, "Under the Red Lamp." I know that a great many women are going to see Mr. Locke's new play simply because they want to see Mr. Lorraine, and they want to see him, not because he is clever actor but because he is an aviator. Whether they survive his reported resolution to retire from the stage it would be interesting to know. The attempt to elevate things theatrical into a position of national importance is praiseworthy, perhaps, but are we not burdened with too many serious aspects of life as it is? Does either the genius of our modern playwrights or the art of our present-day actresses and actors compel more wide attention? The playwright who has something to say is too often hampered by ignorance of technique, lack of dramatic insight, or the inability of the censor to appreciate his ideas while the real dramatist, is too intent upon his situations to care about pointing a moral. And the moral is still dear to the old-fashioned playgoing woman. After all, playwrights, like actors and managers, must live and earn bread and butter—to say nothing of olives and and oysters. So clever men create a demand and mediocrities supply a demand already existent. They have no illusions as to the place of drama in our national life, but if they can foster the delusions of others, who can blame them? It is not ethical, but it is very good business. Meantime, the best play of the season is the work of a woman, which should be a satisfaction even to the casual playgoer.

LONDON CENTRE FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

The house at 21 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, rented by the Secretary of State in Council as the headquarters of the Educational Adviser of Indian Students and of the societies working for them was opened without any ceremony towards the close of August, and already encouraging results have been achieved. This is the period of the year when there are most arrivals from India, and it is estimated that in the last three or four weeks at least 150 students have reached London. A great proportion of them, at the instance of the provincial committees in India, or of agents by whom they are met on arrival, have made their way at once to the new centre. Many have been given temporary accommodation, not exceeding a week, at the house on payment of a moderate fixed charge; but, although twenty can be accommodated at a time, from the day the house was opened the applications for admission have been sufficient to fill the bedrooms two or three times over. For many of those whom it has been impossible to accommodate suitable lodgings have been found either by the Educational Adviser or by Miss Beck, the hon. secretary of the National Indian Association. The Indian membership both of that institution and of the Northbrook Society is increasing in view of the club life available for members and their friends at the new quarters.

Mrs. Arnold, wife of the Educational Adviser, and Miss Beck gave an "At Home" on Sept. 26 in the drawing-room of the National Indian Association. The attendance of Indian students was very large, and the company included Sir Theodore Morison, Sir James La Touche, and Mr. Abbas Ali Baig (members of the India Council), Princess Sophie Dhuleep Singh, Sirdar Gurchon Singh, the Hon. Montagu Waldegrave, and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree. Sir Theodore Morison briefly welcomed the assembly, and expressed a hope, on behalf of the societies concerned, that the Indian students would freely avail themselves of the facilities for social intercourse with one another and with English friends which the centre would provide on a larger scale than had before been attempted.

A SENSATIONAL statement was made the other day by the Rev. Gustave William Graham, pastor of a Baptist Church in Toronto. He declared: "I do not profess to stand here before you and tell you I am a prophet's son, but mark my words, before long you will see an effort made by the Roman Catholic Church to remove the seat of the Papacy from Rome to Montreal. In Italy the Church has been considerably weakened of late years, but what Roman Catholicism has lost in the old land, it is making up for in the new."

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 13.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 80 1-4—1-16
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 97+1-2
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 93 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities ... ... 53 unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ... ... 25 11-16+7-16
Do. 6 months hence ... ... 25 3-4+3-8

Closing Tone of Silver.—Rise caused by Indian and China buying, large business doing, closed dull.

Silver in New York 55 5-8
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-23 1-2+1-1
Do do Berlin ... 20-15 1-2 unchgd
Do do New York ... 4-85 7-8+1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ... 4 p.c.since 29-9-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 3 9-16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 3 5-8 unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.. 4 1-8 unchgd
Interest day to day loans ... 1 3-4 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ... 2 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Amount withdrawn from Bank of England. £1,75,000.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 1st instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£32,800,000	Dec. £ 6,80,000
Public Deposits	...£ 5,300,000	Dec. £ 1,300,000
Other Deposits	...£45,500,000	Dec. £ 1,406,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£20,200,000	Inc. £ 2,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£24,490,000	Dec. £ 3,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, October 13.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Bales.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	Fair demand.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market ...	Firm.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	500
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	700
Do. Day's Imports	.....
Mid Americans	8-18+2
Egyptian F. G. F.	12 5-16+1-16

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	7-55	7-52	7-51	7-51	7-52
	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1
	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	M.-J.	
	7-52	7-52	7-52	7-50	
	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	unchgd	

NEW YORK, October 13.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	59,000
Do. Last year	53,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent ...	12,000
Spot Cotton—14-55+20	

Futures at New York Dec. 14-79+12 Declined owing to foreign selling and advanced on favourable cotton goods situation.
Do do Mar. 14-82 unchgd

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 5-8 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans Dec. ...	14-55— 3
Do. at New Orleans Mar. ...	14-95— 2
Closing tone of Futures—Steady.	

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 36 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-2 Oct.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 47 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 40 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 77 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 71 1-2
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Nominal.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 12 9 3-4
Months of shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...6 2 1-2—Value.—Steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers... ... ... £ 68
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

		Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round	(No. 3)	3 at 3 1-4	3 1-2 at 3 3-4	up to 2 1-4	per cwt.
	(„ 4)		3 1-4 at 3 1-2		
	(„ 5)		3 1-2 at 3 3-4		£ 71-10
	(„ 6)		3 3-4 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round	(No. 7)	3 at 3 1-4	4 at 4 1-4	up to 2 1-4	£
	(„ 8)		4 at 4 1-2		-67
	(„ 9)		4 at 4 3-4		
X Centres, hard round		3 at 4	3 1-2 at 4 1-4	up to 2 1-4	£ 62
Soft Centres, round...		3 at 3 3-4	3 3-4 at 4 1-4	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...					£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.					£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat	(No. 3)	3 at 3 3-4	3 3-4 at 3 3-4	up to 2 1-4	
	(„ 4)		3 1-4 at 3 1-2		£ 63
	(„ 5)		3 1-2 at 3 3-4		
	(„ 6)		3 3-4 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat	(No. 7)	3 at 3 3-4	4 at 4 1-4	up to 2 1-4	£ 64
	(„ 8)		4 at 4 1-2		
	(„ 9)		4 1-2 at 4 3-4		£ 61
Flat X					
		Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard	B	2 3-4 at 3	3 1-4 at 3 1-2		£ 61-5
	C	2 1-4 at 2 3-4	3 at 3 1-4		
	D	2 1-4 at 2 1-2	2 3-4 at 3 1-4		£ 59
Bengal Hollows, flat hard	B	2 3-4 at 3	3 1-4 at 3 1-2		£ 51
	C	2 1-4 at 2 3-4	3 at 3 1-4		
	D	2 1-4 at 2 1-2	2 3-4 at 3 1-4		£ 48-10
Ball Hollows, hard or soft	A	3 at 3 1-4	3	soft	A £ 70
	B	2 3-4 at 3	2 1-2	„	B £ 68
				Hard	A £ 70
				„	B £ 68
	C	2 1-4 at 2 1-2	2 1-4 at 2 3-4		£ 60
	D	2 1-4 at 2 1-2	2 1-4 at 2 1-2		£ 39
	E	at 2 1-2	at 2 1-2		£ 35
Points usual assortment ...					36

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of September 1910 :—

	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon.
Cotton Piece Goods—	Yards	Yards.
Bleached and White	12800003	3100000
Unbleached and Grey ...	5980000	1300000
Dyed and Colored	5500000	2100000
Printed	6500000	2300000
Twist and Yarns—		lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	410000	260000
Unbleached and Grey ...	200000	.....
Total shipment of Salt...	15,000 Tons.	

	To Madras.	To Pombay.	To Karachi.
Cotton Piece Goods—	Yards	Yards	Yards.
Bleached and White	1700000	18100000	11200000
Unbleached and Grey	4200000	19500000	2100000
Dyed and Colored...	900000	10200000	3800000
Printed	2400000	15500000	8200000
Twist and Yarns—			lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	260000	290000	700000
Unbleached and Grey	170000	600000	100000

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

In Liverpool—	6th Oct.	13th Oct.	Difference
Spot ...	7-70	8-18	+48
Oct.-Nov.	7-48	7-88	+40
April-May ...	7-50	7-82	+32
In New York—			
Spot ...	14-15	14-95	+80
Dec. Futures ...	14-23	14-79	+56
Mar. Futures ...	14-46	14-82	+36
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	13 7- 8	14 5-8	+3-4
Dec. Futures ...	14-13	14-65	+48
Mar. Futures ...	14-46	14-95	+49
Egyptian ...	11 13-16	12 5-16	+1-2

YARN.

Prices during two days have advanced by 1-4d. in all spinnings and business is practically nil in 30s water. Some business is reported as 11d. but the spinners after transacting a little business put up the price to 11 1-4. Demand locally is poor and if Manchester prices are maintained there will be a pinch felt for 30 and 40.

Home Prices are as under :—

2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 12 7-8d.
2-40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21 1-2d.
2-80 s Bleached.
2-100 s Grey 27 1-2d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 6	to 0 11 6
40 s „ ...	... „ 0 11 6	to 0 12 0
40 s Ghagow ...	... „ 0 11 9	to 0 12 0
40 s Mull ...	... „ 0 11 9	to 0 12 0
60 s Mull ...	... „ 1 2 0	to 1 6 0
2-100 s Grey ...	... „ 1 11 9	
2-100 s Bleached ...	... „ 1 13 6	
2-80 s Grey ...	... „ 1 5 3	
2-80 s Bleached...	... „ 1 8 0	
2-30 s Grey ...	... „ 0 12 6	
2-30 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13 0	
2-40 s Grey ...	... „ 0 12 3	
2-40 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13 6	
2-60 s Grey ...	... „ 1 1 6	
2-60 s Bleached...	... „ 1 0 3	

MERCERISED YARN.

Market is very dull. Manchester prices have advanced 6d. but it had no effect on local prices.

2-84 s	Grey	at Rs. 26 1-2d
2-80 s	Grey	„ 25 1-2d
2-80 s	Bleached	„ 26 1-2d
2-84 s	Bleached	„ 27 1-2d

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1 9 6
2-80 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 12 0
2-84 s	Grey ...	„ 1 10 0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 11 0
2-60 s	Grey ...	„ 1 5 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 6 6

GREY GOODS.

Manchester market this week has considerably advanced and goods bought a week ago cannot be replaced It is not safe to do business in such a state of the market and dealers are holding on to their own stocks. In Dhooties prices are so high that it is next to impossible to venture, as local prices have not advanced in sympathy with the rise on the other side. Mercerised and Lustre border Dhootie prices have considerably declined and firms who have bought at 3 1-2 are eager to sell but dealers are offering 3. We learn that some dealers have reduced width to 40" and bought at 3. G. P. Drill is quoted 13-5 and no business is reported at the price.

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs. 5	12 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)	No goods.	
Do. 100,000	„ 6	6 0
Do. 4025	„ 5	2 0
Do. 7300	„ 5	14 0
Do. Drills Majid	„ 7	10 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„ 3	8 6
Do. do. No. 636	„ 3	3 0
Do. do. No. 138	„ 2	14 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	„ No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads	„ 5	14 0
Do. No. 1566	„ No goods.	
Forbes No. 651	„ 5	9 6
Lyon, Shanker	„ 5	15 6
Do. No. 1575	„ No goods.	
Do. Bhut Chap	„ 6	8 0
Deuhursts 5	„ 6	15 0
Do. B B B	„ 8	12 6
Do. 7 B B	„ 7	6 0
Bombay C No. 1500	„ 5	12 0
Grahams No. 2730	„ 5	10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„ 5	5 0
Flemings No. 463	„ 5	3 0
Original Sindouis 8lbs	„ 5	11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.	
Peppell Drills, American	„ 10	9 0

WHITE GOODS.

Local demand is very poor, but in face of the high prices quoted from Manchester, dealers are not eager to part with their holdings. 27" and 32" Nainsooks of 15 by 13 which were lately bought at 2-5 and 2-9 are quoted 2-7 and 3-0 for February shipments. In superior qualities prices have also advanced and business for the next season at these rates is impossible, It is reported the Karachi dealers have placed a good line of Mulls and White shirtings. Liepmann is quoted at 12-6 1-2.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 2 7 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	„ 2 13 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/969	„ 3 11 0
Do. do. ...	9969	„ 4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	„ 1 13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	„ 1 15 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2 1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 2 4 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2 6 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	„ 2 7 0
Do. do. ...	88/98	„ 2 11 6
Do. do. ...	39620	„ 2 14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„ 1 4 0
Do. do. ...	Sun ...	„ 1 7 0
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1 9 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 2 15 6
Do. do. ...	6/600	„ 3 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	„ 3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 13 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	„ 3 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„ 1 16 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„ 2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 2 0 3
Greaves do ...	8000	„ 3 1 6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 10 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	„ 2 1 6
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car.	„ No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 2 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„ 10 0 0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11 0 0
Do.	X X X X	„ 10 0 0
Lyon	C 4000	„ 13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 16 3 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 20 8 0

BOMBAY, October 13.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady and opened at T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d., demand 1s. 4 3-32d. and 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4 9-32d.for two mails.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 4 3-32d. 15 Nov.

Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s „ 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d.
„ „ Forward ... ...1s. 4 5-16d. Nov.
„ 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s „ 171 1-4
Marks 3 m/s „ 139-1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 137
„ Shanghai 124 3-4
„ Japan 149 1-2

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 3-8 up for ready, 7-16 for forwards and New York advanced by 3-4. Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 94-4-0. London market having a good firm China and India has advanced which has tightened our market, and private advices reported "dull" hence our market was dulen in the beginning, but demand being continued forwards closed at Rs. 94-7-0. Demand for ready remained as usual and about 75 to 100 cases changed hands.

The Gold market remains flat. Sovereigns were in no demand and prices declined by an anna.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi	96 to 99 touch		
	24	0	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	2	0
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	24	0	0
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	74	6	0
117 Penny Ready	74	5	0
Local per tola	0	11	6
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	74	7	0
Second do	74	10	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Steady. London prices were unchanged. Prices for ready and forward fluctuated by an anna.

Rapeseed.—Dull. London prices were 30d. up but locally there being retail sellers prices declined by an anna.

Wheat.—Firm. London prices were 6d up. Locally prices were put in by an anna.

Mouraseed, Castorseed and Cottonseed —Quiet but steady.

Groundnut, and Gingillyseed .

Poppyseed.—Quiet.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 13 5 0
Linseed, Small ...	„ 13 2 0
Linseed, Brown ...	„ 13 6 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi ...	„ 6 8 0
Brown Cawnpore ...	„ 6 6 0
Yellow do. ...	„ 7 6 0
Do. Gujarat ...	„ 7 12 0
Brown Katni ...	„ 7 0 0
Poppyseed ...	„ 10 4 0
Castorseed ...	„ 40 to 41
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	„ 32 to 34
Hard Red ...	„ 30 to 31-8
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„ 54 to 55
Bal Khandesh—	
Mowrasseed ...	„ 70 to 90
Groundnuts ...	„ 7 15 0
Cottonseed ...	„ 44 to 46
Maize ...	„ 26 to 27
Wheat Yellow ...	„ 18 to 19
Khandwa ...	„ 38 to 40
Bajaro ...	„ 40 to 45
Joowar ...	„ 27 to 30
Gram ...	„ 17 to 19
Minbara ...	„ 22 to 25
Brown Jubbulpore ...	„ 54 to 56
Brown Meggi ...	„ 49 to 50
Kabra ...	„ 49 to 50
Black Kutni ...	„ 51 to 55
Myrabollams ...	„ 46 to 47
	„ 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 13th October, 1910 :—

Wheat	14,303 cwts
Linseed	2,853 „
Rapeseed	4,898 „
Gingellyseed	3,687 „
Poppyseed	300 „
Groundnuts...	221 „
Castorseed	3,103 „
Rice...	1,105 „
Myrabollams	1,457 „
Cottonseed	1,259 „
Mowrasseed	949 „
Gram	1,964 „
Joowar	50 „
Maize	55 „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

.....	Total for the week ending 13th Oct. 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	90843	3274115	3866574
Linseed	16193	2441230	1609533
Rape Rai and Mustar dseeds... ...	29044	2011907	1322287
Gingellyseed	13141	1907736	791267
Poppyseed	3292	609220	6205 6
Groundnuts	2077	640676	249555
Castorseed	23109	1153250	1253776
Rice	48790	4656744	5670198
Myrabollams	3273	1142949	686379
Cottonseed	7692	6161805	2504119
Mowrasseed	6025	319175	583903
Gram	15973	676749	633960
Joowar	3424	331942	341533
Maize	263	77499	10344

SHARES.

The market is steady during the week. Prices have improved in some cases while others have kept unchanged, Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,545 ; Bank of India's are quiet at Rs. 64 ; Indian Specie Bank shares are steady at Rs. 53 1-2 ; Bank of Burma shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 125 ; The Bombay Merchants Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 517 1-2 ; The Bombay E. S. and T. Co. ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 110 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 166; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 272 1-2 C. D. and preference shares to Rs. 275 C. D.; Central India Mining Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 28; Phillips' have declined to Rs. 37 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 757 1-2; Shivrajpur's are steady at Rs. 16; the Tata Iron Steel Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 28, deferred shares at Rs. 76 1-2 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 100. In mill companies, Central India's are quiet at Rs. 1,810; Colaba Land Mill Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,120 ; Crescents' are quiet at Rs. 78 3 4 ; David's have declined to Rs. 382 1-2 ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 206 and Fazulbhoy Mill shares at Rs. 205 ; Framjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,450 and Finlay Mill shares at Rs. 242 1-2 ; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 165 ; Khattau Makanji Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 730, Kohinoor's at Rs. 670 and Luxmi Cotton Mills shares at Rs. 1,460 ; Maneckjee Petit's have ruled at and about Rs. 2,790 to Rs. 2,800 ; New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 755 ; standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,050 ; Swadeshi Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,090. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 151 1-4, New Mofussil's at Rs. 920 to Rs. 925 and New Berar's at Rs. 585. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 615 ; Tapti Valley Railway shares are at Rs. 482 1-2 ; Amritsar Patty old shares are quiet at Rs. 125 and New shares have declined to Rs. 120; Ahmedabad Dholka's have improved to Rs. 121. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool yesterday was 1 to 4 points up. New York rates were 20 points up and futures were unchanged and 16 up. The tone of the local market for ready lots was strong and demand from exporters and mills was good and prices both for ready and forward advanced by Rs. 2 to 3. The opener advanced 3 to 4 points up. The tone of the market for new crop was very firm and rates advanced by Rs. 3, new Broach opened at Rs. 316, but at the close it advanced to Rs. 319 with an upward tendency.

100	P. D. Shaw & Co.	Sanawad	292 1-2 Jan.
500	Volkart Bros.....	Broach	319 March.
200	Do.	Bengal	256
100	Bombay Co	Do.	260
100	Bamanji & Co....	Do.	280
200	Guddum & Co....	Do.	272 Dec.
200	E. D. Sassoon ...	Do.	235
100	Do. ...	Mathaia	232
100	Do. ...	Karanja	220
100	Do. ...	Kalayan	300
100	Wakandas R Co.	Broach	332

Rates for January New Crop :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	256
„ F Good ...	244
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	272
„ F Good ...	260
Sind Punjab Fine ...	270
„ F Good ...	258
Khandesh Fine ...	285
„ F Good ...	275
Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine ...	302
„ F Good ...	293
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	299
„ F Good ...	289
Amraoti Fine ...	289
„ F Good ...	280
Veotmal Fine ...	308
„ F Good ...	298
Nagpore ...	313
„ F Good ...	303
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	315
„ F Good ...	305
Methia Fine ...	295
„ F Good ...	275
Broach Gin Fine ...	334 Mar.
„ F Good ...	320 do.
Sawginned Good, for ready ...	316
Western Dh G. ...	306
Do M G ...	301
Broach Good FUTURES	319 Mar
Bengal F G ...	245 Jan

The following are the receipts of Cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 13th October, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	..... „
Central India	..... „
Barsi and Nagur	..... „
Berar	..... „
Central Provinces	..... „
Comras...	..... „
Dholera	61 „
Broach...	..... „
Coompta and Dharwar	..... „
Westerns	..... „
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	368 „
Bengal Rajputana	..... „
Sind	..... „
Persian	..... „
American	..... „
Other Sorts	..... „
Total ...	429 „

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

.....	Total for week 13th Oct.	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last season 1908.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	...	.....	.....
Central India... ...	34	34	.....
Barsee and Nagur ...	...	.....	242
Berar	26	29	.....
Central Provinces ...	58	262	.....
Total Comras ...	118	325	242
Dhollaras	485	922	589
Broach	...	.....	53
Compta and Dharwar.	1,406	2,816	815
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	1,342	1,788	16,476
Bengals (Rajputana)...	59	216	197
Sind	...	.....	.....
Persian	29	38	423
American	...	.....	298
Egyptian	...	.....	.....
Other sorts	...	.....	.....
Total ...	3,530	6,315	20,388

LIVERPOOL, October 13.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	10,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Oct.-Nov..	7 92+ 4
Nov.—Dec.	7 85+ 3
Dec.—Jan.	7 84+ 3
Jan.—Feb.	7 84+ 3
Feb.—Mar.	7 85+ 3
Mar.—Apl.	7 85+ 3
Apl.—May	7 85+ 3
May.—June	7 84+ 3
June-July	7 83+ 3

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference.
Receipts for the week	3,530	12,302	— 8,672
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 13th Oct.	6,315	20,388	— 14,073
Shipts for the week Europe	22,762	2,329	+ 20,433
China and Japan... Coast Ports.....	2,237	2,198	+ 39
Total	24,999	4,527	+ 20,472
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 13th Oct. Europe	29,769	4,152	+ 25,617
China	.....	.....	.....
Japan	2,100	1,724	+ 376
Coast Ports	137	474	— 337
Total	32,006	6,350	+ 25,656
Afloat in harbour, Europe.....	7,189	2,594	+ 4,595
China	152	200	— 48
Japan			
Coast Ports.....			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 3rd Sept. 1910—19,319 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 30th June 1910—7,896 bales.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Piece-Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets. Including deliveries from Dock Shed to Railway Siding.

Description.	Stock on 31st Aug. 1910.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importer Godowns.	Deliveries from Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in Sept. 1910.
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 19811	6741	2416	9157
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 31070	11587	7361	18948
Silk & Woollen Piece-goods.	Bales. 673	210	778	988
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases. 1429	498	2250	2749
Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs. 4070*	1266	1619	2885
Silk & Woollen Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs. 1063	367	1375	1742
Copper Braziers.	Tons. 1176	434	57	491
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 973	845	22	867

Description.	Stock on 30th Sept. 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 31st August. 1909	08	07	1906
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales. 13035	— 776	25054			
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases. 29934	—3136	40910			
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales 721	+ 48	358			
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases 1619	+190	1619			
Cotton Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. a3678	—392	11745			
Silk & Woollen Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs. b1147	+ 84	1079			
Copper Braziers.	Tons. 1179	+ 3	452	1462	51	95b
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons. 643	—330	399	1051	50	34a

1905—a 393 b 1552.

a These include 8 pkgs. of Indian Cotton Yarn.
b „ „ „ „

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	This Month Cottor.	Next Month Seed.	Next Month Cotton.
Antwerp ...	16 0	16 6	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	16 0	16 6	15 0	15 6
Havre	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
Hull	.....	.....	14 0	15 0
Liverpool ...	1d 0	17 6	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	.....	.....	15 6	16 0
Genoa	.....	.....	15 0	15 6
London... ...	.....

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.

THE King has been graciously pleased to commute the sentence passed on Lieutenant Sutor. The culprit will therefore not be dismissed from the service; he will only be severely reprimanded. One read that the commanding officer, in handing Lieutenant Sutor his sword, shook hands with him and offered his congratulations, and that the other officers present at the little ceremony did likewise. The precise meaning to be given the hand shakes one does not know but they have a pleasant seeming. Public opinion will be inclined to approve them. There is no denying that Lieutenant Sutor fought his fight with as much wit and intelligence as courage, which always disposes people in a man's favour. This is an age of criticism. Lieutenant Sutor was eminently successful in imitating the methods of Mr. Bernard Shaw. At the same time, nobody can forget that, just as a world of Bernard Shaws would be a tedious and impossible device of the tormentor, so an army of outspoken critics would be no army at all. Let us hope Lieutenant Sutor will learn more from his Majesty's leniency than he could have learnt from official harshness. He is an intelligent officer, and the Army wants such. It also needs a strict sense of discipline; no army can do without that. Perhaps Lieutenant Sutor, having said his say, will be pleased to contribute his share to this strict sense.

FORM 4 IN IRELAND.

Why have the land tax forms not been showered in beneficent profusion upon Ireland even as upon this favoured country? Surely the Irish farmer who has bought under the Land Purchase Acts is entitled to the privilege of writing "don't know" no less than the Englishman? Mr. J. G. Butcher is vainly trying through the "Times" to secure an answer to these questions. The forms remain in official custody over there, and it seems unlikely that they will be let loose upon the Irishman for some time to come. One almost begins to suspect that the authorities doubt whether they will really be popular when they are issued. One is hardly surprised that some people over in Ireland believe that the forms are being deliberately kept back so as not to spoil Mr. Redmond's offertories in America. It would not be pleasant to have Messrs Healy and O'Brien making play with the forms in Redmondite constituencies in his absence. Without going quite so far as that, however, one can hardly doubt, when one remembers the Budget debates, that the policy of favouritism to Ireland is deliberate. As sympathisers with the Irish farmer, one could rejoice if he were to be spared this infliction altogether.

THE REAL LITTLE DORRIT?

Mrs. Hayman, who has just died at Southsea aged eighty-one, was always recognised by herself and her friends as the original of Little Dorrit. There is strong evidence—her friendship as a girl with Dickens, and the incident of a lost shoe in the novel, which actually happened to Miss Bridges, as Mrs. Hayman was then. But we are reminded that another "original Little Dorrit" was revealed four years ago in Mrs. Cooper of Southgate, then aged ninety-four, who was positively able to say that Dickens always called her "Little Dorrit," and promised to write about her under that name. How are these conflicting claims to be reconciled? There is an obvious hint in some further Dickens "originals" now disclosed in connection with Mrs. Hayman. Her brother, it seems, was not only the "original" of Tiny Tim, but he was, "in part," little Paul Dombey and a sister was, "in part" Paul's foster-mother Dickens, in fact, did not merely photograph his characters; he made composite photographs of them from various sources, from Mr. Pickwick onward, with novel fancy touches of his own. Probably Mrs. Hayman and Mrs. Cooper were both Little Dorrit, and their friends may please themselves as to the proportions of either in the compound.

THE CULT OF NASTINESS.

Two conspicuous obstacles stand in the way of the purity crusader of to-day. One is the average man's dread of being reproached as Philistine; the other is the insidious plausibility with which the defence always claims a place under the banner of art and freedom. Spacious considerations like these appeal with particular force to the young and shallow-minded, unaccustomed to judge according to any settled standard of moral values, and this is what accounts for the spread of indecent ideas in schools and offices and populous communities, despite all the vigilance of the authorities. Our cousins of the Latin races have their full share of the old Adam in this line, and the Italian Premier, in his added capacity of Minister for Home Affairs, has made an immense haul of objectionable wares in his three months raid on this kind of dirt in an "art" disguise. One is not unmindful, of course, of the careless way in which a certain type of tourist fosters the evil that Signor Luzzatti has set himself to suppress, but one does heartily congratulate and thank him on behalf of travellers in general. The man who closes the shop-windows and the bogus "art" periodicals does a service to civilisation.

THE GROWTH OF CITIES.

The most striking feature of the American census facts is certainly the disproportionate urban increase. Generally, the population has gone up by unexpected great leaps and bounds with the Philippines and other odds and ends, the total may reach 100,0 0,000. But the percentage of increase in large towns appears to be considerably greater than in the country districts, and in the very large towns it is greatest of all. There are special features in the American case, no doubt, which do not apply say, to us or Germany. Immigration is one; another is the deliberate stimulation of one city's size as against another's by "population-boosting" clubs, due partly to the automatic increase of Congressional representation which increased population means, partly to the American passion for bigness at any price. But when all allowance is made for special points, evidently the same principle is at work in America as elsewhere—here, in Germany, and, most remarkably of all, in young Australia. While, no doubt, the newly settled country parts may be filling up, Vermont is said to be dwindling, and most of the old States are stationary outside their cities. Civilised man is inevitably drawn to aggregation, it seems; and "back to the land" reformers in all countries must reckon with that fact.

UNEMPLOYED TEACHERS.

The facts which have led to the formation of an organization of certificated but unemployed teachers indicate a pitiful muddle. There are 5,000 of them, and we read how, after taking seven years and £100 to train, they find themselves compelled after all to work as agricultural labourers or painters' odd-job men, and women an envelope-addressers or sweated private governesses. Why the State should train so many teachers, and then allow untrained teachers in many instances to do the work these should be doing, is a puzzle. The rates, no doubt, account for the employment of the inferior article in many cases; but, if so, the taxpayer is wasting money on training unwanted people.

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They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab, writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent result. Please send another four bottles as early as possible.

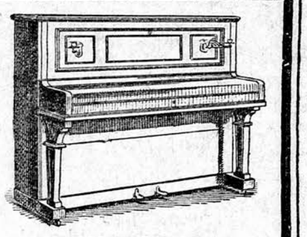
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25 Pills. V. P. charge extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 150, Jooma Musjid, Bombay.



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Malaria is a very serious disease to treat. Because of its spasmodic nature one never knows whether one is free from its effects or otherwise. Apart from its distressing nature and being in itself a dangerous disease, it is responsible for many far-reaching after-effects. Because it impoverishes the blood and consequently undermines the health and strength of the patient. It very often is responsible for Consumption, general decay of the body and extreme and dangerous debility. It also affects the bronchial organs, very frequently being the cause of Acute and Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma. The head, hearing, and sense of smell are also affected to a very great extent. It is wrong however to think that because Malaria is a recurring disease it is incurable. So many people suffering from Malaria hold to this opinion that it has almost become the general opinion that the disease can never be shaken off. This is a totally wrong idea, and should be dispelled. Malaria is curable. Those subject to the disease must believe this statement and act accordingly—and promptly, of course. Now

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is the most suitable and most pleasant remedy that we have for the treatment of Malaria. Properly and systematically used, it rarely fails. This is no exaggerated statement, for the Elixir has stood for over 80 years, and during that period many thousands of peoples have gratefully testified to its marvellous powers. Hundreds, in every walk of life, are agreed that the Elixir has succeeded, and beyond question, where other remedies have failed. For over 80 years have sufferers made statement such as this, consequently there must be something in the powers of this marvellous remedy. Anyhow personal experience is a wonderful teacher, so those who are suffering should at once try the Elixir. C. T. Congreve's valuable work, "Consumption and other Lung Diseases—Successful Treatment" is free to all who apply to Combe Lodge, Peckham, London, it is of inestimable value to everyone who is afflicted.

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Please send me two more bottles of your ELIXIR size as last. I thought I had completely shaken off the Malaria, but since my return home from India, I have had two severe attacks, and no other medicine I have taken breaks up the fever so quickly and completely as Congreve's Elixir.

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Now, if any symptoms of either Ague or Fever show themselves, I at once take a dose of your Elixir and am thus able to ward off any serious attack.

I have no hesitation in saying that I consider Congreve's Elixir an absolute safeguard against both Malaria and Ague, and should not dream of being without it under any circumstances.

I am going back to India in five weeks' time and shall be glad to know where I can purchase your Elixir out there.

You may use this testimonial as you think fit and I hope many other Anglo-Indians may benefit in the same way.

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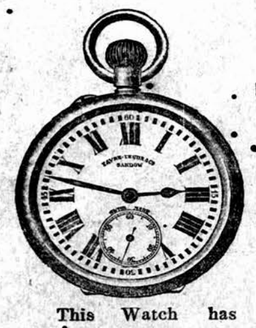

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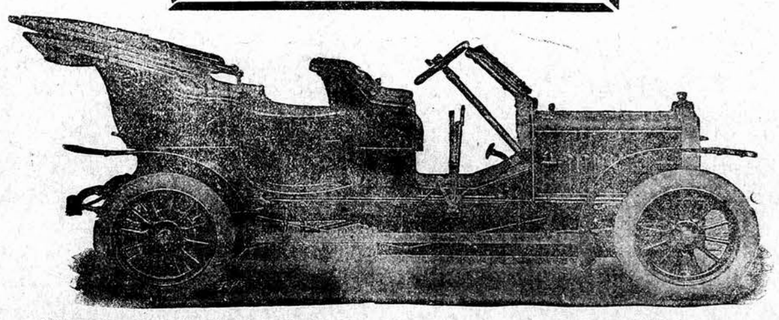

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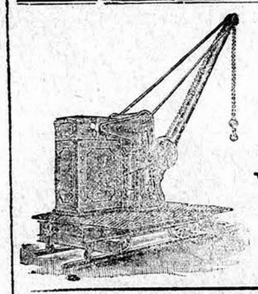

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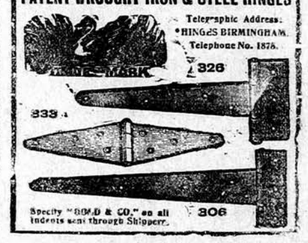

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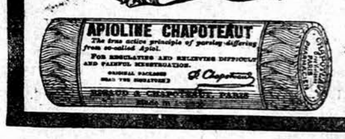

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